THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,830—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
21st Dec.	SALSETTE	9000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8035	----	---
1913				
4th Jan	SALSETTE	6240	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	----	---
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8301	----	---
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	----	---
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	----	---
1st March	MOREA	11000	----	---
4th ,,	PERSIA	8300	----	---
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	----	---
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	----	---
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
9th Apl.	ARABIA	8300	----	---
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	----	---
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	----	---
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	----	---
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8400	----	---

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Habsburg	5079	E. Seberich	1st Jan. 1913
Brioni	3935	A. de Petris	16th Jan. ,,
Cleopatra	4035	N. Cherarich	1st Feb. ,,
Semiramis	3360	P. Pavisich	15th Feb. ,,
Gabbiac	8000	...	1st Mar. ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherarich	1st April ,,
Semiramis	3360	P. Pavisich	16th April ,,
Gabbiac	8000	...	1st May ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherarich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5000	R. Danneever	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	G. Racich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 903 to 1083*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back.., ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Società Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	7th Jan. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

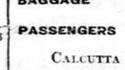
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via
Linga .....2185 Friday 20th Dec. ‡ 6 p.m. direct.
Lhasa .....2184 Mon. 23rd Dec. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.
Dumra .....1695 Thurs. 26th Dec. 9 a.m. † C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 26th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3,269 tons, on Saturday, 21st December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 28th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
19th December, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leav. Bomba about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
Sutton Hall *	4450	.....	...	20 Dec.	...
City of Karachi	5560	.....	...	...	31 Dec.
Anatolia *	3847	.....	...	27 Dec.	...
			1913	1913	
Merton Hall *	4327	.....	3 Jan.	10 Jan	...
					1913
City of Lahore	6875	.....	22 Dec. 1913	..	10 Jan.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	2/3 Jan.	..	25 ,,
City of Birmingham	7475	24 Dec.	15 ,,	10 Feb.	8 Feb.

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Lockale Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	469	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty, attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

JOINT-SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CEMENT

HALTON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Ochram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Centon	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,00.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Xmas Gifts

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

Fine Jewellery
Precious Stones
Sterling Silver
Reliable Watches
Watch Bracelets
Silver Plate
Electro-Plate
Binoculars
Pocket Cameras
Pianos and Music

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE : "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES : OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

A PLAIN FACT.

You will admit that there are plenty of humbugs in Society, and in every walk of life. But that does not prove that there are not plenty of good true people, just the same with

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST !

CONDORODYNE.
A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.
An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.
An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them perrly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.
An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.
(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST !!

FEMALE PILLS.
(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.
A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.
A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bott e.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.
A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.
An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.

(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.)
Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and coolly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
,, ,, ,,	18 to 25 lbs.	,, 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		,, 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	,, 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.
FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	3¼ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	...	16 Lakhs ,,
Annual Income	...	... 2¼ Crores ,,
Assets	...	... 16 ,, ,,
Total Payments under Policies		42 ,, ,,
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910		... 66 Lakhs

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of January, 1913, for the work of WIRING for an installation in the Prince of Wales' Museum, Bombay.

Plans and specifications may be seen in the office of the Electrical Engineer and forms of Tender may be obtained on application.

Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 250 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Public Works Department, Bombay.

WANTED

AN ELECTRICIAN, for the office of the Electrical Engineer, P. W. D., Applicant must have had, at least, 5 years' practical training on works.

He should be thoroughly conversant with general Electric works and capable of supervising original Electrical undertakings and estimating for repair and maintenance of existing installations.

Applicants should stage age and salary required and should be accompanied with copies of testimonials.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
Public Works Department, Bombay.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

AN ENGINEER holding a first-class Mechanical Engineer's Certificate, is required to take charge of the Hydraulic Pumping Engines working the Cranes and Machinery on the Port Trust wharfs.

Pay Rs. 170, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5, on approved service to Rs 200. No quarters provided.

Preference will be given to applicants experienced with Triple Expansion and surface condensing Engines.

Applicants should state their age, give particulars of experience, and enclose copies of testimonials, and their applications must reach the Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust, Manora, before noon of the 3rd January, 1913.

By Order,
GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust.
Chief Engineer's Office,
Manora, 16th December, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th December, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE B. B. & C. I. Railway give NOTICE that in consequence of the late arrival of the in-coming Mail Steamer, the P. & O. Boat Express booked to leave Colaba, at 12 noon, WILL NOT RUN on FRIDAY NEXT, 20th instant.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th December, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted TO PURCHASE from Mr. NADIRSHAW JIWAJI URANWALLA, the properties hereunder described. All persons who may have any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or out of the said properties of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lien, lease, whatever or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 14, Hammam Street, at Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right, title, interest, claim or demand, and all such right, title, interest, claim or demand, if any shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVENAMED.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant foras land or ground situate lying and being on the Northern side of the Foras Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement with the plot secondly described 950 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Survey Nos. 451, 452 and 453 new No. A 13965 old Survey No. 133 and New No. 1A, 7000, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Nowroji Hormanji Patuk on or towards the West by a part of the proposed private Roadway or passage 26 feet 8 inches in width and beyond it by the property of the Vendor known as the plot B admeasuring 923 sq. yds. or thereabouts, on or towards the North by another property of the vendor on or towards the South partly by the property hereafter secondly described, and partly by the Foras Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under E Ward Nos. 3075,—3084, and street Nos. 247 (1-9), and were formerly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality (Health Department) and are now vacant.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of vacant triangular leasehold land or ground admeasuring 116 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Camateepura, Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement with the ploty firstly described 950 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New No. 17,073, and New Survey No. 2-7000, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North and North-East by the property firstly above described on or towards the South and South-West by the Camatipura Foras Road aforesaid, and on or towards the West and North-West by the remainder of the plot comprised in the lease, bearing date the 7th day of October, 1911, from the Secretary of State for India in Council to Hormasji Nowroji Captain being the property of the Vendor.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situate lying and being on the Northern side of Foras Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the other land under Old Nos. 451, 452 and 453 New No. A-13965, Old Survey No. 133, and New Survey No. 1A-7000, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the South by plot A of the Vendor, on or towards the East partly by a well belonging to the Vendor and partly by the property of N. H. Patuk on or towards the North by the property of Jamsedji Byramji Press, and on or towards the West by the plot C of the Vendor which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with the other property under E Ward Nos. 3075 and 3084, and street Nos. 247 (1—9).—Dated this 18th day of December 1912.

DUBASH AND PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 249 of 1911.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI and another ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
GORDHANDAS GOKULDAS TEJPAL ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1911, the following immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January, 1913, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the 1st plaintiff and the defendant abovenamed in all those five pieces or parcels of and or ground formed into one plot of land and made into a garden together with all houses, cowals, buildings, outhouses, stables and other erections standing thereon, and all trees, plants, shrubs and other crops growing thereon situate, lying and being at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2903 3-4 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a passage half of which belongs to the premises under description, on the West by a passage whole of which belongs to the premises under description and beyond that the land belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Co., on the North by the property of Nazardas Vatchraj, and on the South by the property of Mejbji Hari, and Regis cred in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 366 234 423 115, 145, 158, 173, 351, New Nos. 4112, 3901, 4106

A1 4 1K 2 G 1 L.
12946, ——— and New Survey Nos. ———
12945, 12208, 839

1 N and 2, 5 A 5 O 4 2
——, ——, ——, ——, and as-
839 847 847 847 847

sessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under F Ward Nos. 7543 (5) and 7499 (3), and Street Nos. 1110 A and 1066 B.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharal, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 825 of 1911.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), in pursuance of the consent decree in the Suit No. 825 of 1911. Balgovindas Bapulal vs. Mohunlal Pitamber and others, the following valuable diamond and pearl ornaments such as

1 Marquis pattern ring of diamond.
1 Ring of diamond and rubies.
1 Ring of diamond and pearls.
1 Rosepattern diamond ring.
1 Pair pearl Rafuls.
2 Pairs of pearl bangles.
1 Pearl Kauthi (necklace of 2 strings).
1 Pearl chhada (bunch of pearls).

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 21st December.

On SATURDAY, the 21st Inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Orient Building, opposite the Railway Station, Middle Colaba (where the furniture has been taken for sale), the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, plateware glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble topped tables and teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes and gowa presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, table ornaments, pictures, and windproof lamps, etc.

AT 3-30 P.M.

1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred buggy with hood.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Nowpada, near Bandora Station.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 919 of 1909.

Moosa Ismail ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Janbai and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Liladhar Madanji, the Mortgagee and Receiver appointed in the above Suit by the decree passed on the 12th day of July, 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of December 1912, at 5 p. m., (S.T.), in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree, the following properties, on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Nowapada, Kasba Bandra, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, compound, well, trees, and all appertaining thereto, admeasuring firstly the front building 28 feet in breadth and 53 feet in length, having a compound in the rear 85 1-2 feet in length, surrounded by a pucca built wall and assessed by the Bandra Municipality, at No. 43, and bounded on the east by a public gully and the house of Macdoomally Shaik Umar, on the West by a gully and the house of Amir Shaik Umar Shaikbhai, on the south by a public passage and beyond that KaksoolMiya's vacant land, and on the north by land belonging to Government, and secondly the rear house built of chunam and stone and tiled, admeasuring 70 ft. in length and 35 ft. in breadth having a pucca built chawl, to the rear measuring 30 ft. in length and 15 ft. in breadth having a compound and well, and bounded on the south by vacant land and the house belonging to Amir Sheik Umar, on the north by the ground forming the compound of the said house, on the east by compound and its wall and beyond it by a public gully and the house of Macdoomally Shaik Umar, and on the west by a gully and land belonging to Jainatally Sarang and is assessed in the Books of the Bandra Municipality, at No. A-43, and has no Survey Number.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Kasba Bandra, Pakhadi Nowapada, at Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Sub-District of Bandra and District of Thana, admeasuring or containing by admeasurement 709 square yards be the same, little more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector under Survey Nos. none, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 45-983, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Government, on or towards the south by the Bandra Nishan Pada, on or towards the west by the property of Aba Moosa, and on or towards the east partly by the house of Bala Shaik and another, and by the vacant ground of Rangari Catchee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchoddas, Attorneys for the Receiver and Vendor, at their office, No. 4, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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Bombay, 19th December, 1912.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—Two MAHRATTI knowing SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, for first-class State Service. Pay Rs. 25, and an allowance of Rs. 15, at District Dispensary Rs. 10, increase in 5 years' prospects. Second Grade Rs. 40, First Grade, Rs. 75. Apply to
THE SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, DELHI.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, Ladies and Gentlemen for Chief Towns of Bombay Presidency. To collect advertisements and forward them to Head Office. For further particulars and terms, Apply to
MANAGER,
Indian Advertising Company, Bombay.

WANTED.—GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS.

WANTED.—GRADUATES with FRENCH and PERSIAN as optional languages for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loding, index plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet and beyond. Price Rs. 3½, no offers. G. L., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.
Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD CHINA, CHINESE DECORATIVE PORCELAIN, JAPANESE FANCY GOODS, INDIAN BRASSWARE, AND PERSIAN ARTWARE, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th day of December, 1912, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, an assortment of antique and modern artware and decorative articles consisting of:—Chinese blue and white large plates, jars, bowls, enamel coloured old and decorative Chins, Japanese cloisonne articles, old Persian papermacnette panels, Persian porcelain plaques and tiles, paintings, Chinese wooden carvings, Jade articles, Indian brasswares, including two pairs very old and rare brass chains hand-made, also a mercury tumbler.

On account and at the risk of J. Hirose, opposite P's and V. Docks, balance of the goods bought on the 24th day of April, 1912, and subsequent days consisting of tea sets, tea and coffee cups, etc.

The goods are on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND OTHERS.

SALE of CHINESE and JAPANESE SILK EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE-GOODS AND CASHMERE LINEN EMBROIDERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th, and SATURDAY, the 21st days of December, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, a consignment of Chinese embroidered silk mandalin coats, robes, skirts, exquisitely embroidered table covers, centre-pieces dressing gowns, Japanese Komons, Crepe dress and blouse pieces, Cashmere embroidered bed covers, table cloths, Indian drawn thread works, and Cashmere silverware, etc.

The goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th December, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1912, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sandhurst House" Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, by Elkington and Reed and Bartons, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board dumb waiters, hanging and hall lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, blackwood carved furniture, rich carpets, one cottage piano by Soundy and Co., one Jost's punkha, Bronze and Parian figures, China jars, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, ice chest, copper and aluminium utensils, and gardenpots, etc., etc., the property of T. D. Parry, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th December, 1912.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 5-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes	89 1-2	1-4	
4 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 13-16		-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	29 5-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	29 7-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	63 1-2	1-8	
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·21 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin	20·43 1-4		1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	5		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-2		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 7-8		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-8		un chgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers—Satisfied

Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged—Moderate business
Futures	Steady
Manchester	Holders very firm
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,500 "
Imports	45,000 "
Mid-Americans	7·18 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·89	6 88	6·88	6 87	6 86
+01	+01	+02	+02	+02
May.-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·85	6·83	6·81	6·71	
+01	+01	+02	+02	

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·77 May. 12·26.

New York official Noon call Jan. 12·72 May. 12·33

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12·89 May. 13·09.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	55,000
" decrease at " last year	109,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.....
" Exports to Continent	7,000
" Spot Cotton	13·10—10

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·68—11

Futures—Month of May. 12·76—13

Advanced on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	13 unchgd
Futures month of Jan.	12·85—11
Futures month of May.	12·98—12
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady
	Liverpool, Dec. 17.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Small business doing and prices higher.

Tone Cloths	Strong and advancing
Weft American "54"	12 1-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	18 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	12
Twist "32" W T C	10 3-4
Twist "32" B	11 1-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	14
Twist "36" W T C	11
Twist "36" B	11 3-8
Twist "42"	12 1-2
Twist American "60"	16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60"	17 1-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	22
40s Sanmag Mill Twist	11 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn	11 3-8

F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 3-4

Buyers or Sellers — Sellers.

Months — Dec.-Jan.

Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9

" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs 8 7

White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range 3 0 3-4

" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends 2 4 1-2

" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 12 9

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	38 unchgd
Do. Months	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers	
Wheat Red Karachi	37 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months—Dec.-Jan—London—Value.	
Tone—Dull.	
Australian Wheat.—	unchgd

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawapore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	50 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Brown Cawapore	47 unchgd
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Quiet

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	49 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—	March-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	Not received
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	43 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—	Dec-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market 6-14-6+0-0-6

Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Done—Firmer

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 14 1-4+1-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 5 1-2—1-2d

Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 87+3-4
Yellow Metal	d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 74 3-9+12-16

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal...13 6 —Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—

"Serbistan".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	13s unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Very little business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 9 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Practically nothing doing	
German Beet-root 50 p.c.	9 6 1-4—1-2 d
Months of Shipments	Dec.—Sellers
	9 11 1-2—3-4d—May—Sellers.
Tone.—Prices rather easier	
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	14 2 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Inactive	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 7 1-2+1 1-2d
Month of Shipments	Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet	

Java Sugar;—No change Pratically nothing doing Liechte amended estimate of the Beetroot sugar crop is 8,790,000 tons

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [18TH DEC., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imports.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs.	38·5	Trieste	Eastern Bank.
Gold Coins	15,860		
Rupees	19		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th Dec, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	37	43,724
B. B. and C. I. Railway	23	23,234

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market continues firm and rates are unchanged. The demand for Bank remittance is moderate but 3 months's sight bills are still very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3-32d
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-8d
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 11-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	172
Do. do Marks	140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	152 1-2
Shanghai "	212 3-4
Japan "	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 95 1-16 for cash and the near settlement and fluctuated between this rate and 95 during the day. A moderate business has been done and closing rates are as under.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	95 0 0
1st Settlement	"	95 0 0
2nd do	"	95 2 0 Sellers.

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London yesterday closed 1-16s higher both for ready and forward at 29s. 5-16d. and 29s. 7-16d. respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 63 1-2. The local market opened steady at 73. 1-8 exduty for ready and 73 5-16 for the first settlement, and has remained almost unchanged during the day with a small business doing. Rates close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian "	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	73 2 0
1st Settlement	"	73 4 0
2nd Settlement	"	73 12 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	"	82 8 0
1st Settlement	"	82 10 0
2nd Settlement	"	83 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A further moderate decline of 11 to 13 points occurred in the American markets yesterday. Private telegrams are however still of a bullish nature. and a rise is anticipated on the publication of the next Ginners' report, which is due here on Saturday. In the meanwhile fluctuations are likely. The local market opened steady, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 525-26. Some business was done during the undoing at current rates, but at Colaba the tone of the market was easier and prices gave way Re. 2 Rs. to 3 closing as under. The enquiry for contracts was moderate.

For ready cotton there has also been a moderate demand, but sellers are not inclined to reddce prices.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.		
Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	340-1 March.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	323 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	338 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	335 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	327 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	323 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	307 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	297 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	289 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	289 Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	272 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Barely, steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	57,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 85	6·84	6·83
—04	—04	—·5
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·82	6·81	6 80
—05	—05	—05
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept
6 78	6 76	6 66
—·5	—·5	—05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 4 0 B.T.
December	"	8 12 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	"	9 3 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs.	8 3 9 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	7 9 0 B.T.
Yellow " "	"	8 9 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Bold white 85 p.c.	Rs.	56 8 0
Mimbara	"	57 8 0
Black Kutch	"	48 8 0
Red Khandwa	"	53 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	12 12 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	37 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Firm.

We quote:—

Jan.-Dec. Bold	Rs.	47 0 0
Jan.-Dec. Small	"	46 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 10 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 7 0 B. T
White Delhi May 1913	"	5 7 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,740
Bank of India	64
Eastern Bank	65
Indian Specie	73

MILLS.

David	467 1-2
Kohinoor	770
Manockji Petit	3,025
New Great Eastern	255
Standard	1,362 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	175
Bombay E. S. & I. C. Preference	180 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,405

RAILWAY.

Tarti Valley	570

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton		23,339 bales.
Wheat		8,192 cwts.
Linseed		271 "
Rapeseed		16 "
Gingellyseed		20,162 "
Poppyseed		15 "
Groundnuts		6,778 "
Castorseed		2,988 "
Rice		12,557 "
Myrabollams		1,665 "
Cottonseed		13,990 "
Mowrased		132 "
Gram		4,483 "
Jowar		11,933 "
Maize		182 "
Barley		2,106 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 84,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... . do.
Exports to Continent ... ... 7,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 13·10—10
Future Cotton at New York—Jan. 12·68—11
Future Cotton at New York—May... 12·76—13
Tone Market at closing Spot—Quiet—Futures—Steady.

General Tone Market opened:—

Firm and advanced on unfavourable cables, later declined owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 13
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jan. 12·88—11
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. 12·99—11
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...steady and closed Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... Steady.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... ... 1,500 do
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 11-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown 10 1-8
Good Bhownuggur ... ... 6 3-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 15-16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 12-16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 14-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6 1-16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 6 3-8d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns 11 1-4
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) 11 3-8
Weft 54 American 12 1-2
Weft 80 Egyptian 17 1-2
Weft 32's 14 1-8
Twist 36 ... ... 10 3-4
Twist 42 ... ... 11 7-8
Twist American 60 ... ... 15 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 17
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 20 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns ... ... Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns ... ... do
Mid American at Liverpool ... ... 7·18
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Dec.-Jan.	...	6·89
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·88
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·88
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·86
Apl.-May	...	6·86
May-June	...	6·85
June-July	...	6·83
July-Aug.	...	6·81
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·71

MANCHESTER, Dec. 17.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—

Is dearer in sympathy with cotton but advance checks business—fair enquiries for Shirting Dhooties—demand from China for Staples.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Dec.-Jan.—Ldn.— 44 6 —Sellers.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk—50 "
Do. La Plata ...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 42 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.
Do. Tendency of the Market... For lower prices.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Dec.—£25-15-0 "
do ...Feb.-Mar.—£25-0-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Poppyseed, Canal...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 63 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 50 9 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Dec.Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Dec.Jan.—Antwerp 45 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Dec.Jan.—Hull—£6-14-0— "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Dec.-Jan.—London 60 "
Wheat. Choice hite Karachi ... Dec.Jan.—London— 38 3 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Dec.-Jan.—London 38 "
Do. Club No. 2 ...Dec.-Jan.—London 38 3 "
Do. Choice white Delhi ... ec.-Jan.—Lon.—Nom
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... ...No sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do
Do. Red Graded American per central Dec.— ... 7 3 7-8

LONDON, Dec. 17.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Dec.—9 6 —Sellers
German Beetr ot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 8 1-4 —Sellers
German Beetroot closing tone of Market ... Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—12 5 1-4—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.—12 6 3-4 —Sellers
German Closing Tone Market ... ... Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Dec.-Jan.—12 9 3-4 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Jan.-Feb.—12 10 1-2 —Sellers
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals...Dec— 12 7 1-2 —Sellers
" Closing Tone of Market Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—14 —Sellers
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Jan.-Feb —14 1 1-2
E. A. B. Closing Tone of Market... ... Steady.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Dec.—12 1 Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913... June-Dec.—10 9—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Dec.—12 2 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913 June-Dec.—10 13 1-2 —Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec.—13 5 1-2 —Value.
Java Sugar 28 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913 .. June-Dec.—12 —Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Dec.—13 7 —Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi 1913—June-Dec.—12 1 1-2 —Value
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Special Feature ... ... Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	74	7	6
" Best English Selected	80	5	0
" Braziers	89	0	0
" Tone of Market	Steady		
Hard Spelter	24	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	230	0	0
Yellow Metal	7	1-4	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	12	10	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F, Calcutta	7	3	9
" " Rods "	7	15	0
" " Hoops "	8	11	3
German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp	7	1	3
" Plates "	6	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 "	6	1	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland	3	7	9
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	3	9	0
" " Gartsherrie	4	2	6
Lead Pig English	13	12	6
Silver, Spot	29 5-16		
" 2 months hence	29 7-16		
" Tone of Market	Quiet		
" Special Feature	...Sellers holding for higher prices.		

LONDON, Dec. 17.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	29 5-16
Silver 2 months	29 7-16
" Closing Tone of Market	Steady.
" Tendency, etc, of the Market	—Sellers holding for higher prices
Rentes 3 per cent Ex Div	£ 83 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	£ 74 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	£ 91 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 91 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	£ 78 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing " "	—Steady
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 15-16
London at Paris Pcs	25·21 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·43 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dols	4 85 1-2
Interest day to day loans	4 1-8
" 7 days Market loans	4 1-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	5
" " " 6 " "	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-2
" " 6 "	5 1-2

LONDON, Dec. 17.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Quiet with lower tendency.
Merinos—Firm with 1-4 to 1-2 higher,
Crossbreds—Firm and prices unchanged.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Dec.-Jan.—4 5 1-2—Sellers
General Tone of Market—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.

COTTON.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sale	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market	Steady.

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-days opening.
Dec.-Jan.	6·89	6·88
Jan.-Feb.	6·88	6 88
Feb.-Mar.	6·84	6·82
Mar.-Apl.	6·86	6·80
Apl.-May	6·86	6·80
May-June	6·85	6·79
June-July	6·83	6·77
July-Aug.	6·81	6·75
Aug.-Sept.	6·71	6·65

Prices at 10 a.m.

FAR EAST CABLES.

A Government Telegraph notice states:—During the interruption of the Madras-Penang cables, deferred foreign telegrams also may be accepted for the Far East via Bombay-Aden, but such telegrams are likely to suffer great delay.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Suttan Hall s—1 bale cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 4000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji; 28 bales wool, M Balia.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—19 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 1 3-4 cwts ivory, M Buldandas.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Barotse s—2000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2031 cwts gingellyseed, G Bhimji; 2000 castorseed, H Naganlal.

Nordfarer s—100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co 68 bales cotton-fly, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Persepolis s—1 package carpet, Furbenfabriken Bayir and Co; 440 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 110 bales cotton, K K Kayani and Co; 100 bales cotton-fly J C Tadiwalla; 1000 cwts woodseed, Baver and Kranse, 140 cwts crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co; 330 bales cotton, M Mulhoobhoy and Co; 1000 cwts ajwanseed, Volkert Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Avristan s—4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—400 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, K K Kayam and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Suttan Hall s—990 cwts gingellyseed and 2479 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 3,000 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed and 4,950 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 496 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 5,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts gingelly-600 cwts K Davchand and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Suttan Hall s—125 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sanuki Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1,050 bales cotton G G Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Sanuki Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sanuki Maru s—250 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PIPON—December 12, at Abbottabad, the wife of P. J. G. Pipon, I. C. S., of a daughter.

MACPHERSON—November 19, at Darjeeling, the wife of D. J. Macpherson, C. I. E., I. C. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Council Election: Sirdars of the Deccan, and Mofussil Mahomedan Communities, counting of votes in their respectively appointed places in the Mofussil.

Bombay Hunt: The Kennels.

Lecture at the Y. M. C. A. by Miss Benson on "From Damascus to Baghdad," 6-30 p.m.

Willison's Circus, Maidania, 9 p.m.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

MAXIM:—"It is of essential importance to health, to preserve the tranquillity of the mind, and not to sink under the disappointments of life, to which all, but particularly the old, are frequently exposed. Nothing ought to disturb the mind of an individual who is conscious of having done all the good in his power."—Sinclair.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 11 a.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Friday next. We are informed by the Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Co. that the mails were delayed at Calais and in Italy In addition to this, the "Isis," which conveyed the mails between Brindisi and Port Said, experienced very heavy weather.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class)	8-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab		*
do do for Calcutta		*
do do for Madras		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Under the Banner of Victory. Blon
Overture	Lustspiel. Bela
Valse	Blue Bells. Waldteufel
Selection	A Persian Princess. Jones
Serenade	Rosita. Misud
Selection	The Arcadians. Monckton
Two Step	Clorinda. Battye

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following programmes of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster:—

FROM 7 TO 9-30 P.M.

March	Long Live the King. Ord. Mume
Overture	Martha. Flotow
Waltz	The Chocolate Soldier. Straus
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs. Monckton
Two Step	O Kioto San. Thurban
Serenade	Beneath thy Window. Thiere

FROM 11 TO 12 P.M.

March	Angelina. Scotto
Overture	Bauer and Diebter. Suppe
Waltz	The Dollar Princess. Leo Fall
Selection	Vocal Gems. Adams
Intermezzo	Rainbow. Wenrich
Galop	John Peel. Funt

LOST PROPERTY.—Dogs, keys, books, furniture, umbrellas, helmets, caps, purses, watches, lanterns, cash, petrol, motor licence and labour cart badges have been taken charge of by the police and awaits owners.

REQUIEM MASS.—A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, on Monday, 23rd December, 1912, at 8 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late Sebastian Louis D'Costa, son of Mr. M. P. D'Costa, Foreman, Job Dept., "Times of India." Friends and relatives are kindly requested to attend.

MAHOMEDAN LECTURE.—Moulvi Zaffaralikhan, B.A., editor of the "Zamindar," Lahore, who is on his way to England, will, at the invitation of the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam, deliver a lecture in Urdu at the Kaparvanje Badi, Tardeo, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m. Subject: "Zaffaralikhan's message to Musalmans."

WORLD-WALKERS:—Mr. Joe F. Mikulec, the World's Long Distance Walker, who is on a walking tour round the world, is at present in Bombay. He will deliver, under the auspices of the Parsis Writers' Association, a lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall this evening, at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.), on the subject of his travelling experiences. The lecture is open to the public, and front seats will be reserved for ladies. Mr. James Macdonald will preside.

P. AND O. PUBLICATIONS.—We have received copies of the P. and O. pocket diary for 1913, which, as usual, is bound in an attractive pictorial card cover. Its frontispiece is an excellent photogravure of the "Maloja" at Gibraltar, while a considerable collection of useful information is included. Amongst this will be found the dates throughout the year of the principal mails, various statistics, relating to naval and mercantile marine subjects maps, a list of flags, etc. The company has also issued a large sheet for posting on the office walls showing the movements of its steamers during 1913.

AMERICAN SINGERS.—The latest addition to the series of musical treats announced for the present season in Bombay is some star American singing by the MacWatters male quartette of Boston, who have been winning glowing opinions from the press in the Far East, the Straits and Burma. They are to give an introductory concert at the Bowen Memorial Church on Friday next at 6-30 p.m., and another at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on the Sunday following—at 9-15 p.m. Admission in both cases will be free, a silver collection being taken. The MacWatters will also be heard in a grand conc

FOR

Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle. Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
,, White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Mores, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	5 8
,, 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, willl sail to-day for Busrah via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The steamer Baron Dalmeny 2503 tons, Captain F. Rollo, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Kanuki Maru 3789 tons Captain J. Richards arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe 20th November via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons Captain H, Manly arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 421 deck passengers.

The steamer Nordfarer, 2,397 tons Captain W. Olsen sailed on Wednesday for Antewerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Harpenden 2,301 tons, Captain A. G. Cromach will sail to-day for Garston, with a cargo of 5 830 tons manganese ore. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itria, 3,419 tons, Captain R. Honywood sailed on Wednesday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Republic 2764 tons, Captain W. S. Ireland sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer India 4198 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ferngarth 2899 tons, Captain R. F. Smith arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Cardiff, 7th November via Portsaid with ballast.

The S. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Khosrae, 2410 tons, Captain J. Hannah arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Jedah December 2nd with a cargo of specie and 844 pilgrims. During the voyage 12 pilgrims died of natural cause.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chapra	3354	Anderson	Antwerp	22-12	M M & Co
B Barotse	2619	Smiths	Philadelphia	21-12	R A Willis
C&R Hidalgo	3760	Harbourd	Karachi	24-12	N Y K
D&E Clan Cumming	3193	Gourlay	Negapatam	21-12	F F & Co
F Steenbergen	2455	Yonge	Antwerp	23-12	F Morrison & Co
G Naderi	1138	Hughes	Jeddah	16-12	B&P S N Co
G Kola	570	Elton	Busreh	19-12	M M & Co
H Praesident	2087	Schutt	Durban	20-12	A Strandes & Co
K Riverplate	3351	Smith	Port Said	24-12	T M & Co
M Arvistan	3447	Codd	Dunkirk	19-12	M M & Co
N Norfolk	2506	Buckley	Baltimore	21-12	R A Willis
O Baluchistan	1711	Loader	Middlesbrough	21-12	M M & Co
P Harpenden	2372	Cromack	Garston	19-12	T M & Co
Q Nantwen	3000	Dolton	Rotterdam	24-12	S. Smidt & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

I Sutton Hall	2370	Jenkins	L'Pool	31-12	K N & Co
3 Persepolis	2333	Sather	Antwerp	21-12	W & A G & Co
4 Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	Dunkirk	28-12	W & A G & Co
5 Valdura	3495	Corrance	Baltimore	21-12	Smidt & Co
6 Muristaa	7737	Pritchard	Aberdeen	21-12	M M & Co
8 Habsburg	2395	Selenich	Trieste	1-1-13	A L S N Co
9 Sealda	3433	Johnson		19-12	M M & Co
10&11 Warturm	3127	Schmidt	Hamburg	24-12	W & A G & Co
12&13 Persia	4154	Bradshaw	London	23-12	P & O Co
16 Zillah	2412	Nansooven	Dunkirk	20-12	T M & Co
15 Homayun	2154	Molony	Jeddah	24-12	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		B S N Co
Courland	760	Ebram	Jamnagar	19-12	Bo S N Co
Satranji	547	Hoosain	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Edith	1815	Bieshieg	(Repairing)		P & O Dock. J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
17	Ferngarth	Smith	Cardiff, Nov 7
	Khosrou	Hannah	Jedah, Dec 2
18	Sanuki Maru	Richards	Kobe, Nov 20
	Linga	Manley	Karachi, Dec 16

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Coquet	Sutherland	Manchester
	India	Gordon	Shanghai etc
	Republic	Ireland	Calcutta
	Itria	Honywood	Karachi
	Nordfarer	Olsen	Antwerp etc

The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Baron Dalameny, Rollo, for Karachi.
,, Kola, Elton, for Busreh, &c.
,, Harpenden, Cromack, for Garston.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Khosrou, for Calcutta.
,, Koweit, for Jeddah.
,, Sanuki Maru, for Kobe, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Bregenz," left Trieste on the 16th instant and is due here on the 31st instant.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Ischia" from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 17th instant.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg. ...	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg. ...	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg. ...	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg. ...	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

EVERYONE'S DEMAND.

FIRMS, Offices, Insurance Coys., Brokers, and Business men in all sorts of Trades are respectfully requested to inspect our New Stock of calendars in variety, which are the best on the spot, and are attractive for all sorts of advertising. Printing will be made as desired.

Also we can specially make Blotting Pads to order.

Price list will be forwarded on application.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS in latest London designs and wordings could be available at the lowest price.

THE

NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS,

31, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

THE

NOISELESS NAPIER,

THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars :

"The acme of perfection of design and finish."

"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars :

"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."

With the British insistence for good work Messrs. D. Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.

To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being

LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION ;
LOW LUBRICATION COST ;
LOW COST OF TYRES ;
NO COST FOR REPAIRS.

All intelligent motorists appreciate these points.

If you regard motoring as the nearest approach to Heaven on earth, the luxurious NAPIER will even more than demonstrate such an idea.

We will be pleased to give demonstrations to any prospective purchaser on application to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

THE SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 19th Dec. 1912.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

ALTHOUGH racial antipathy has not reached the pitch in British East Africa, that it has in South Africa, efforts have been made to restrict the freedom of British Indian subjects there—in a country they, more than any other people, have been instrumental in developing. In British East Africa, Indian subjects are entitled to greater privileges than in any other part of the empire—a fact which is sufficiently acknowledged by high officials who have served there. The latest testimony to their ability and industry and the good example they set the natives of the country is afforded by Mr. P. H. Lamb, lately Chief Agricultural Officer in Uganda, which appointment he held until his recent transfer to Northern Nigeria in a similar capacity. Of the native, he is not unappreciative and, in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," says there is perhaps no more progressive type of negro than the Baganda, as the native of the country is termed. He has an innate love of trade and is encouraged, so far as this side of his nature is concerned, "by the Indian trading community, whose agents have penetrated far and wide, and have been the means of developing trade at the rapidly increasing rate, which has been maintained in recent years." The cultivation of cotton, through the instrumentality and assistance of the Indian, has become extremely popular among the natives—indeed Mr. Lamb mentions it as one of the most remarkable features about the cotton industry of Uganda, that the cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of the natives, the purchasing and collecting being taken up by small Indian traders, while the ginning and exporting is done mainly by European firms, "a fine example of how each class can do its share towards the well-being of the other and the ultimate benefit of the whole community." The development of the cotton industry is to be an affair of state in the protectorate, and the Agricultural Department, once established, turned its attention to the correction of obvious cultural errors and the instruction of the natives in the elementary ideas underlying successful cotton cultivation. With this end in view, a system of native cotton instruction was inaugurated and proved an unqualified success. The European staff, whose time is principally spent in touring the protectorate with a view to instilling sound agricultural principles into the native mind, soon realised that an enormous amount of their energy was being wasted in laborious detail which could be equally well accomplished by a staff of carefully trained natives, thus enabling the European to cover more ground on inspection duty, and that far more efficiently.

The system of sending instructors round reaches the individual peasant, no matter how illiterate he may be, and whereas when an officer attempts to undertake this work himself, all the good impression that may be created is almost certain to be quite obliterated by the next visit, the local instructor, on the other hand, is able to pay frequent visits and has time to see that his instructions are carried out. Such men are almost invariably nominated by the local chief and work with his hearty co-operation. The result is a very marked improvement in all districts where cotton-instructors have been at work. In the past, it seems, it was the custom to sow cotton-seed at all seasons of the year, but now that the proper sowing season has been determined that undesirable state of things has ceased, as it has been decided to restrict cotton-sowing to the months of May-August inclusive and to cause the old plants to be uprooted as soon as the spring rains of the following year bring the picking season to a natural conclusion, which is generally about the middle of March. It is anticipated that this plan will reduce the amount of stained, dirty and wet cotton which formerly often found its way to the market. At the same time it is expected to act as a valuable check on the rapid multiplication of insect pests, which, under the old regime, have had a continuous food supply throughout the year. To American readers, remarks Mr. Lamb, it will probably appear extraordinary that cotton cultivation is in any way practicable without the rigours of a winter to aid in the warfare against insect life, but it must not be forgotten that the wild climate of these equatorial regions greatly favours the increase of insectivorous birds, whose kindly offices are too often underestimated. In Uganda, too, the ubiquitous wild guinea-fowl consumes daily immense quantities of cotton-stainers.

Agricultural progress in British East Africa has not been confined to cotton. Sesamum and groundnuts are both important products, and the export of the former has doubled and that of the latter multiplied by fifteen times in the past three years. The special importance of these crops, to Mr. Lamb, lies in the fact that they are both concentrated foodstuffs, the growth of which on a large scale it is most desirable to encourage among the natives, so that there may be a substantial capital supply of food within the country of such a view as can be easily handled. Such a stand-by may at any time become invaluable in case of famine, or in the event of a heavy call on food being made for labour on railway or other public works. There is no doubt, we are told, that as the steamer service on Lake Kioga is developed, and the country round Lake Salisbury and Acholi is further opened up, there will be also great markets for trade in these two products, the possible resources of which have so far been hardly touched. Groundnut being a leguminous plant is especially desirable for use in rotation with sesamum and cotton—though the necessity for leguminous crops in rotation is not nearly so imperative in Uganda as in other countries, the soil being largely virgin. Chillies thrive, and rubber has become an important item among Uganda exports, and the results obtained so far from eight-year old Hevea trees have been most satisfactory when considered in conjunction with the cost of production. Then, of all planters' crops in Uganda, it is shown that none has proved itself more satisfactory than coffee, a thousand pounds of dry beans per acre being commonly obtained from trees after the third year. Wheat, too, promises well, and it is believed that, owing to the fact that not very far away lie the Kilo gold-mines of the Belgian Congo, as well as other Government stations, both in British and Belgian territory, a most lucrative milling industry can and will be developed in the immediate future at Fort Portal, the western outpost—which will solve the somewhat difficult problem of providing a "money crop" for the natives in this outlying district, and thus materially help forward its development. The protectorate is undoubtedly a land of promise, and it is hoped that when reaping the reward of their labours the settlers will ever bear in mind the fact that the way for them was paved by the British Indian; that they, not he and his brethren, are the interlopers, and that, equitably, he is entitled to greater, not less, privileges than they.

THE INDIAN SAINT.

INDIA changes slowly. The Western civilization that is everywhere so conspicuous to-day has not yet supplanted the civilization of Hinduism. It is super-imposed on it. The ancient customs of the East have in very few cases entirely disappeared. But they are disappearing slowly and steadily. Some will be regretted, others not. And among the latter are those roving creatures who pose in this continent as holy men. There is as yet little diminution in their numbers; but there are signs that their influence is diminishing. Life is now too rapid to admit of yogis; and times are to hard to admit of as much indiscriminate charity as formerly. Whether the wandering religious beggar was ever a man of any goodness of character is a matter of doubt. But one thing is certain, that the present day saint excels all the other classes in this country in the possession of a superlatively vicious nature. It does not require a very deep knowledge of human character to discern in the sordid, sensual lines of the ascetic's face the presence of all kinds of vice. The saint is supreme among liars, thieves, and cheats. He is a prince of greediness and lust. Ask any Indian gentleman of reasonably broad views, and he will absolutely condemn the saint. If we may believe the romances of the middle ages, the Friar of the mediæval monastery was far from being a devout and saintly man. But whereas the Friar was, as a rule, a free-hearted, generous man, the Indian ascetic is a mean, slippery rogue. There is in his composition no joy of life, no generosity, no nobility. Pictures of such persons are to be found, it is true, among the various priests who march through Chaucer's pages, but they are the exceptions. There were many really holy men, and many generous men among the ascetics of Europe in those days. In India of the 20th century, there are very few holy ascetics. The holy men become progressives and leaders of thought. Even more repulsive than the wandering ascetic with his apparatus are the persons who by causing pain to themselves or to animals accumulate money. Lately a saint was to be seen being dragged down Queen's-road on a bed of spikes. No doubt he was very uncomfortable, but he was not more so than the numerous persons would have been, who volunteered to stay alone for a whole night in Madame Tussaud's Chamber of Horrors for a money prize offered by a leading London paper. This competition was stopped by the police, and it is a pity that the Queen's-road ascetic was not taken into custody. Worst of all are those fiends who kill a cow, cut off its leg, engraft it on to the stomach of another living cow, and then parade it as a five-legged freak. We are writing mainly of the wandering holy beggars. There are no doubt here and there in "maths" and attached to temples men of superior nature, and superior education. But there are not many; and the majority of these stay-at-home saints are more unprincipled and more prone to lying and deceipt than the ordinary masses of the people. The fact is that Hinduism does not supply the morality of the Hindu peoples. It supplies ceremonial only. Ceremonial and the discipline connected with it has to some extent a restraining influence, but it is public opinion and education which supply morality, and especially public opinion. And this is why the village, where public opinion is most powerful, is far more moral than the town, where society is too large and opinion is lax. The holy man, wandering from place to place, knows no public opinion, and is by consequence utterly non-moral.

AMERICAN "WIRELESS" LAWS.

CONSEQUENT upon the rapid spread of wireless telegraphy, nearly every legislature in the world is, or soon will be, concerned with laws regulating its use. The United States Act, which was to come into operation on the 13th of this month, and which is one of the first to be published, is thus of considerable interest. It is known as the Radio-Telegraphy Act, and its provisions affect some four hundred wireless equipped American ships, nearly one hundred commercial wireless stations, many more stations connected with colleges, schools, and experimental laboratories and several thousands of amateur wireless stations. The last mentioned stations are restricted to the use of wave lengths not exceeding 750. The Act establishes a system of complete Federal control over wireless communication, and requires all State wireless operators, as well as those working across State lines or communicating with ships at sea, to be licensed. The Department of Commerce has already made arrangements to administer the Act through inspectors at the chief towns. Applications for licences for ship stations must be sent to the Department's wireless inspector at the port of Departure. Licences for coast stations will be issued by the nearest inspector or by the Commissioner of Navigation at Washington. Remembering experiences in Bombay with some amateur operators, who succeeded in gaining admission to an installation, we are not surprised to hear that strict supervision is to be maintained over amateur stations. It has already been noted that restriction has been placed on the power of such stations, and other restrictions are principally aimed at the effectual prevention of their causing interference with the State and commercial systems. It is also worth noting that in the United States women will be equally eligible with men to be appointed to posts as operators. We do not know how many women operators there may be in America, but we have not heard of any yet in the East, and we seriously doubt their capacity for the work. Doubtless, intellectually they are fully equal to the average male operator, but we doubt whether their nerves or their powers of physical endurance can be equal to the strain, which this occupation may at any time impose upon them.

GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

THE extraordinary state of uncertainty regarding the identity of the next Governor of Bombay is still permitted to continue. We notice this week that at least one of the London illustrated papers publishes a portrait of Sir Frederick Ponsonby, describing him as the "Governor-Designate of Bombay," showing how strong was the impression only a fortnight ago that his appointment would be gazetted. Yesterday morning, however, we received an intimation through Reuter that this appointment is now certain not to take place. When he speaks so positively as this, Reuter is very rarely wrong, but in this case rumours have been so conflicting, so persistent, and yet so unreliable, that we hesitate to accept unreservedly anything but an official statement. However, we hope that Reuter is correct, for, as we pointed out at the time, when news of this possible selection first reached us, Sir Frederick Ponsonby seems peculiarly unfitted by training for the more responsible duties of the office. At the same time the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* has unearthed another rumour, of which we had not previously heard, viz., that Lord Glenconner had been offered the post, and adds that it is authorised to give his lordship's denial. We cannot regret this either. Lord Glenconner is a wealthy gentleman, who obtained his peerage on appointment to be Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Before that he had been somewhat of a globe-trotter, had been an assistant private secretary to Sir George Trevelyan, and had represented Salisbury in Parliament for four years. He is a typical specimen of the mediocre Parliamentarian, of which the new peerage seems to be mainly composed. Meanwhile the time for an authoritative statement has been long overdue, and we can only conclude that the paucity of suitable candidates in the Liberal ranks is principally responsible for the delay.

GIFTS of fruits and sweets will be thankfully received by the Medical Superintendent of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital during Christmas for the patients.

M. ALFREDO CASANOVA succeeds Viscount de Wrem as Consul-General for Portugal in India.

A NOTIFICATION in our advertisement columns gives the police arrangements for parking carriages at Government House on Saturday night on the occasion of His Excellency's reception.

THE ballot held in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General of India, resulted in the re-election of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Germany and the Balkans.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.

The statement that Germany is taking any special line of her own in respect to the Balkan situation is quite untrue. In the Wilhelmstrasse, the policy enunciated by the British Government in deprecating the raising of side-issues at this-stage has been received with enthusiasm, and it may be declared in answer to the queries and adoubts expressed as to Germany's attitude that it is the same as that adopted by the British Government. In fact, the Governments of Berlin and London continue to go hand in hand in this matter. Neither Germany nor Great Britain is directly interested in the Balkans, and it is recognised in Berlin, that Great Britain has a very important role. Both Powers have special relations with other countries more directly concerned, and these, of course, cannot be overlooked. German public opinion highly appreciates the consistent, fair, and moderate policy adopted by Great Britain, and the conciliatory tone of the public utterances of British Ministers as well as of the majority of the British Press. These facts have furnished additional proof of the accord between London and Berlin. This unanimity of view in furthering interests which are identical is regarded in Berlin, as being a happy augury for the future development of Anglo-German relations.

In the present crisis Germany, like Great Britain, has been employing her influence in the direction of peace by impressing her views in favour of moderation in quarters where they are likely to prove most useful. That she has been urging any of the belligerents to continue the struggle, as has been suggested in some quarters, is far from the case. All the weight of her influence has been thrown in the direction of peace. Like Italy and Austria, Germany is in favour of an autonomous Albania, but, like those Powers, she sees nothing inconsistent with this and the gratification of Servia's aspirations. In conformity with the views expressed by other Great Powers, she deprecates as dangerous any disposition to divide the Powers into two camps—a step which is wholly unnecessary, and, moreover, would not agree with the facts; and, again she is in agreement with the general principle of declining to discuss Servian, or Albanian, or other side issues until a period when all the effects of the war can be camly deliberated after the conclusion of hostilities.

While conforming to these general views, which, it is believed, must prevent an outbreak of hostilities, Germany acknewledges the moderation shown by Austria, and recognises her special interests. It is emphasised that so long as Sir Edward Grey continues his present policy, which is approved of by the Powers, there need be no fear of international complications.

ARCHDUKE AND KAISER.

The well-informed Clerical *Kolnische Volks Zeitung* learns on high authority, in reference to the visit of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand to Berlin, that—The visit gave entire satisfaction to both sides, and the discussions revealed complete harmony of views. The Archduke was able to convince himself that the German Government fully appreciates the difficult position of Austria. The small minded point of view championed by a part of the German Press, that we do not need to engage ourselves for the sake of Durazzo, loses sight of another aspect of the conflict that more than Durazzo is at stake. It is Austria's affair to decide what are the vital interests of the Austrian Monarchy, and whether these are endangered. Neither Germany nor any other Power can interfere on this question. Only when another Great Power places itself at Servia's side, sword in hand, would the question of interference arise for Germany. Then Germany would not swerve for an instant in her loyalty to the Alliance, and would not allow her interest nor those of her ally to be sacrificed.

THE KAISER AS A SCHOOLBOY.

Although much greater liberty exists in Germany, than was the case ten or even five years ago as to what may be written and published concerning the German Emperor, no little surprise has been caused by the publication of several decidedly outspoken letters of his authorship in a biographical work just issued in anticipation of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Majesty's accession, which is to be celebrated next year. One of the letters is remarkable not only on account of the very plain-spoken style in which it is drafted, but probably much more on account of the attack that it contains on an important part of the German educational system. The Emperor criticises the German "Gymnasium" with a spirit and independence not often met with in the more modern pronouncements of Germans of authority on German institutions of to-day. He also appears in the light of a precursor in condemning the long hours and pettifogging and pedantic spirit of the classical education as it is generally administered in Germany. Such faults were detected by the French at quite as early a date, but it is only recently that official opinion in Germany has allowed itself to question the excellence and outright superiority of the system, and the fact remains, regrettable as it is, that, despite this criticism by the Emperor (though possibly it may have been hidden from the official eye) and all the attacks delivered against the system both here and abroad in recent times, little has been done to improve the lot of the German classical schoolboy. As was stated in *The Standard* some time ago, the number of suicides of schoolboys continues to increase, and this fact, which forms one of the questions of the day is universally attributed in a large degree to the strenuousness of the schoolboy life.

A FOSSILISED SYSTEM.

The following is the most remarkable passage in the letter referred to :—"So at last someone has been found who is willing to take an energetic stand against the most fossilised of all systems : a system that is calculated to destroy all spirit in the scholar. I subscribe to every word you say. I am fortunate enough to have been able to convince myself of its harmful working on the youth of the land, by two and a-half years, experience of it myself. Of the twenty-one scholars in our class, nineteen wore glasses, and three of these had to wear an extra pair when they went to the black board. Homer, the master of the poets, Horace Demosthenes, whose speeches inspire everyone who reads them—how were they interpreted? With spirit and enlightenment? Far from it. With the scalpel of the grammarian and the fanaticism of the philologist every syllable was dessected and examined until one had quite lost the wish to look for the real contents. One could weep over it. What trouble the Greek and Latin essays cost us, and what nonsense they were! And the results! If one had read Horace all his spirit disappeared through the very terror of the mind. May we be freed from such stupidities! A war to the knife on such education! The only result of such methods is that the youth of to-day learn the grammar and syntax of Greek better than the Greeks learned it themselves, and that they know the generals and battles of the Punic wars, and even the positions of the troops, but know nothing about the battles of the Seven Years War, not to mention the campaigns of 1866 and 1870. "As for the physical effect, I am quite convinced that the afternoons should always be free. Gymnastics should be a pleasure for the youth of the day : racing tracks with obstacles would be of some purpose. In place of the stupid class outing (familiarly known in England as the "crocodile") in black jackets with elegant canes, let us have some drill and field service—even some sham fighting. When they are alone, these scholars are much too blase to take off their coats and turn up their sleeves. But what is to be expected? Therefore, war to the knife on this system! I am ready to support you in your efforts." Although little has been done to improve the lot of the schoolboy of which the Kaiser complains, all the suggestions here cited have been carried out in some degree. It is, however, impossible to alter the spirit of the classical professorship by the emission of a few departmental orders, and as for the free afternoons, anyone who has travelled through Germany in school term time and has seen the boys (and girls, too) going home at two o'clock, or perhaps a few minutes earlier, with books on their backs enough to charge a regulation haversack may well doubt whether the so-called "midday meal" at two o'clock and the home-work leave many minutes of freedom in the shortened "free" afternoon. The letter quoted was written 1885, when the Kaiser was yet Prince Wilhelm, and was addressed to a former schoolfellow.

NAVAL NEWS.

East Indies Squadron.

(FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

When Rear-Admiral the Hon. Alexander E. Bethell, K.C.M.G., vacates the command of the East Indies Squadron to take up the command of the Royal Naval War College, he will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Richard H. Peirse, M.V.O., who got his first step of sub-lieutenant in 1879, full lieutenant in 1881, was promoted commander in 1893, captain in 1900, and got his flag in February 1909, and two years later hoisted it as Rear-Admiral of the First Division, Home Fleet. In his professional examinations he secured the Goodenough medal and the Beaufort testimonial, and took three "firsts." As a middy, he served on the battleship "Inflexible" at the bombardment of Alexandria (1882), and during the war in the country (medal with "Alexandria" clasp and Khedive's star). During the South African War (1899-1900), he was employed on the West African division of the Cape station—the most unhealthy station in the Empire's rounds—as senior naval officer there. He was a member of the Ordnance Committee, 1907, Aide-de-Camp to the King, 1908, Inspector of Target Practice, 1909, and, as already stated, was Rear-Admiral in the First Division, Home Fleet, 1909-12.

Lieutenant E W. Kitson has been appointed navigator of the cruiser "Perseus," East Indies Squadron. Lieutenant Kitson has his certificate for a couple of years, and has been latterly employed as navigating officer of the destroyer "Sandfly" of the First Destroyer Flotilla. He joined the service in September, 1904, and got his lieutenancy in December 1909.

Lieutenant William Pennefather, from navigating officer of the mine-layer "Ipigenia," has been appointed navigator of the sloop "Philomel," East Indies Squadron. This officer was appointed a middy in 1904, had four "firsts" at his promotion examination, and got his step in 1908.

Keen disappointment is felt at the answer which the Prime Minister gave the other night in the House on the attitude of the Indian Government regarding naval affairs. In effect the Prime Minister said that India thought that she was paying enough as it was, without increasing the sum of £100,000 per annum which she pays into the Imperial Treasury. A beggarly £100,000 per annum, when a collection of poor little States like the Malay combination is taxing itself voluntarily to the tune of £2,250,000 in five years. It would be much nearer the truth to say that the Little Navyites of the Cabinet are against the increase. India, with its tremendous coast line calling for protection in the time of war, and the wealth it is always boasting of, should surely place its subvention on a par with the patriotic people of countries which cannot even claim the status of Crown Colonies. Like horse dealing, the iniquities of politics are unfathomable.

"There is nothing new under the sun," is an ancient and much-quoted proverb. Someone has recalled in connection with the "fire director" which Sir Percy Scott has invented and achieved such wonderful results with, that a Captain Moorsom of the Royal Navy invented a fire director seventy years ago. In what the two instruments resemble each other it is impossible to say, as the secret of the new invention has been well kept. It appears that the Moorsom invention was well enough adapted to broadside work with guns of equal calibre, and the rule of thumb then in vogue, but, as calibres began to increase and multiply with the great improvements which the "sixties" brought, the instrument outlived its usefulness and it ceased to be employed.

The test between the two battleships, the "Thunderer," whose guns were laid by the Scott fire director, and the "Orion," in Bantry Bay, on a tumbling sea, was immeasurably in favour of the "Thunderer," whose evil reputation and associations of the past seem to have passed away. Firing at the generous range of 10,000 yards at a similar target, the "Thunderer's" gun got on 41 hits out of 50 rounds. The "Orion's" guns were "not in it". Sir Percy seems to have no lingering superstition, for the "Thunderer" has been an unlucky ship like all her predecessors in title. Of course, as has been wisely said, targets do not strike back with 13·5 inch projectiles, and a little must be allowed for that, but the extreme ranges at which British ships fire should give them a decided advantage by being able to get their hits on first.

Sir George Roos-Keppel has returned from a prolonged tour in the Kurram Valley, in the course of which he saw the Jirgas of the Parachumkannis, Masuzis Zaimukhts and Crakzai sections.

At a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee the following gentlemen were elected to represent this Province on the All-India Congress Committee for the year 1913 :—The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. L A Govindaragava Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu, Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, and Messrs. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, S. Srinivasa Ivengar, G. A. Natesan, V. Masilamony Pillay, B. N. Sarma, A. S. Krishna Rao, S. V. Narasimha Rao, V. V. Jogiah Pantulu, and K. B. Guruswamy Iyer. Thirty-four delegates were also elected to the ensuing Congress at Bankipore.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

MENACING MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIA.

Reflected in Rumania and Russia.

PEACE DELEGATES VERIFY THEIR POWERS.

Turks Send Home for Further Instructions.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DEC. 17.

Sir Edward Grey received the Ambassadors at the Foreign Office this afternoon. The proceedings were private.

It is probable that they will first deal with delicate questions, which are calculated to have a disturbing influence.

The peace delegates proceeded to the verification of their powers. The Turks intimated that they must ask for further instructions before entering into a discussion with the Greeks, who have not signed the Armistice. Thereupon the Conference adjourned until Thursday.

The delegates have asked for the appointment of an English secretary.

Reuter learns that there is no hitch in the Peace Conference. The best feeling prevailed throughout to-day's meeting, though surprise is felt that the Turks neglected to obtain further instructions earlier. Meanwhile, the Turks have suggested that the peace terms of the Allies be communicated to them, but the Allies have replied that this is useless, because if Turkey is unable to negotiate with the four States there can be no negotiations at all.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Ottoman delegates repudiate the suggestion that they are endeavouring to gain time by their refusal to meet the Greeks. They explain that they were only officially made aware yesterday of the intentions of the Hellenic Government, and they were bound, therefore, to ask Constantinople for the necessary instructions and authority. They affirm that the desire of their Government is to conclude peace as speedily as possible.

ACTIVITY ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The recurrence of pessimism in regard to the position between Servia and Austria is described in well-informed circles in London as unwarranted, but despatches from Belgrade are somewhat alarmist. The Government organ in Belgrade complains of provocative Austrian military movements. It says that searchlights are thrown on Belgrade, and that monitors are cruising on the Danube and the Save, close to the frontier and they have even collided with the pier at Belgrade. It also states that Servians visiting frontier towns on business have been arrested. The fact that Austrian ships on the Danube, between Belgrade and Turnu Severin, have been ordered to Galatz, and that Rumanian ships have been ordered to concentrate in the Harbour at Macin, is believed in Bukharest to be due to the dispute between Austria and Servia.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 18.

General Sukhomlinoff, Minister for War, and M. Sazonoff, Foreign Minister, are being received in audience daily by the Tsar, who yesterday also received the Chief of the General Staff.

The Associated Press of India is authorised to publish the following message dated Babali Stamboul, December 17, received by the Consul-General for Turkey in Bombay:—

"Yesterday morning our fleet had a battle for an hour and a half with the Greek squadron. The warship 'Averoff' was struck by three or four of our projectiles; its cannons of 24 at the prow, and those at the starboard, were reduced to silence. Other warships of the enemy stood out to sea after some firing of no importance. The engagement with the 'Averoff' continued, which also took to flight in the direction of Piraeus. Our warships suffered no damage whatever."

THE NEW DELHI.

Matured Proposals yet to be Submitted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 17.

Replying to Mr. King in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harold Baker said: "It is understood that the New Delhi Planning Committee will provide for the extension of the existing Delhi, but no definite scheme has yet been drawn up, as they have still to submit matured proposals. Lord Crewe is not at present in a position to make a statement in reference to the selection of architects. He hopes to apply the principle of competition, but the subject is not free from difficulties in the special circumstances existing at Delhi. Lord Crewe is in communication with the Government of India with reference to the early publication of the Committee's report."

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

Agreement Reached by British Group.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The five banks constituting the British group have reached an agreement on the main points of the new Chinese loan. The negotiations had been practically concluded, but are now at a standstill pending a settlement in the Balkans.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Sir F. Ponsonby Certain not to Come.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The appointment of Sir Frederick Ponsonby to the Governorship of Bombay is now certain not to take place.

ARMY AIRSHIP WRECKED.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Army airship "Beta" was wrecked at Farnborough to-day, after trouble with the engine. It was blown amongst the trees.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Unionist Feeling on Mr. Law's Policy.

INDIA'S RELATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The *Times* says that Unionist opinion in the House of Commons on the subject of the policy enunciated by Mr. Bonar Law at Ashton, is not united, and somewhat similar divergence exists among his party in the country, the desire for a renewal of the Referendum pledge being still expressed in Lancashire, and by the Irish Unionists.

Lord Curzon, speaking at York, said he would like to see the contentious parts of the Unionist programme put temporarily into the background. He added: "We should be better employed in discussing the danger of the present system than whether we should pay a tax on barley, corn and oats in years to come."

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The *Times*, in its article on Mr. Bonar Law's policy, says that sixty or seventy per cent of the Unionists, including the immediate supporters of Mr. Walter Long, are now averse to food taxes, which are disliked in Scotland and the north of England. The smaller section, supported by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, favours the present tariff proposals, and has got a party machine, hence its influence. Both sections are united in the respect that they are unwilling to do anything to prejudice Mr. Bonar Law's leadership, and it is likely, therefore, that matters will tend to compose themselves.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 18.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—The *Times*, referring to Mr. Bonar Law's remarks on India's relation to an Imperial preference, says Lord Crewe's own statement of it is as much open to criticism as his opponent's. The time will come very shortly, when both parties will have to abandon mutual recrimination and face the facts as they are.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

Question of Ten-Rupee Gold Pieces.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baker, replying to Mr. Touche, who had raised the question of ten-rupee pieces becoming localised, and being useless for export, said the possible disadvantage mentioned by Mr. Touche, and the possible counterbalancing advantages, had not been overlooked, and they would be further considered before the final decision was made.

He added that there was practically no export of gold from India to Egypt, though there were large imports of gold into India from Egypt.

THE CHURCH IN WALES.

Indignation at Financial Concession.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, Mr. McKenna announced that a concession would be made in regard to clause 8, giving the church annually fifteen thousand pounds more than was originally proposed.

The announcement evoked an indignant outburst from the Welsh members, nine of whom decided to abstain from voting.

THE JAPANESE CABINET.

"Times" Appreciation of Prince Katsura.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Times, in a leading article, regards the appointment of Prince Katsura as most satisfactory, and expresses appreciation of his steady loyalty to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which has been so beneficial to both countries, and to the peace of the Far East. *The Times* points out the vital necessity for Japan reducing her expenditure, especially, perhaps, military and naval, to scale more proportionate to her resources, and wishes Prince Katsura success in his difficult task.

THE MALAYAN GIFT.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Colonial Office publishes the text of a despatch from the Governor of the Straits Settlements, relative to the "Dreadnought" which is to be given to the Navy. The despatch says that there is a very strong feeling on the part of the unofficial members of the Council, and of the Sultan of Perak, that the gift is supplementary to the ships provided in the naval programme.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Suffragettes attacked a number of pillar-boxes in London and the suburbs, last night.

A male Suffragist, who was charged with setting fire to a railway carriage, refused, "as a Suffragist rebel," to comply with a summons. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

THE INJURED "HARDINGE."

MALTA, DEC. 17.

The transport "Hardinge," which was towed into the harbour here for repairs, has been detained until further orders.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. s.s. "Macedonia" has shipped £200,000 of gold for India.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

MURDER OF CAPT. ECKFORD

Persian Government Roused to Action.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Persian Minister called yesterday on Sir Arthur Macpherson, the late Capt. Eckford's nearest relative in England, and expressed his condolences.

TEHERAN, DEC. 18.

The Persian Government thoroughly realises the gravity of the situation, and officially declares that it will spare no effort immediately to suppress brigandage on the Bushire-Shiraz route. It is understood that the Bakhtiari chiefs will defray the expenses of the expedition, and the Bakhtiari Governors of Ispahan and Bebehan have been ordered to place themselves and their men entirely at the disposal of the Mukbir-es-Sultaneh, who is confident, if allowed a month to complete his preparations, that he will succeed in executing signal vengeance on the Beerah Madis.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Sumptuous Train Specially Built.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, DEC. 18.

The train which has been turned out by the North-Western Railway workshop at Lahore, for the use of the Public Services Commission, provides such ample accommodation that the *Civil and Military Gazette* hopes the Commission will not imagine that the ordinary Anglo-Indian enjoys similar luxury when business compels him to move from place to place.

The train, which is built on the corridor principle, consists of nine bogie coaches, including a dining-saloon, four carriages for the accommodation of the members, one for the civilians travelling temporarily with the Commission, a railway staff carriage, a kitchen and servants' carriage, with luggage room and third-class compartment.

BOOKMAKER FINED.

Precedent Alleged by Mr. Lee of Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The sweepatake on the Viceroy's Cup, run by Mr. Joe Lee, bookmaker, at Lal-bazar, was stopped by the police to-day and Mr. Lee was charged with keeping an office for the purpose of a lottery unauthorised by the Government of India, and also with publishing the details of the sweep.

Mr. Lee said, to his certain knowledge, sweepstakes had been promoted for the last few years by the Calcutta Turf Club, the Masonic Club, the Tollygune Club, and numerous other people, including a Calcutta bookmaker. He naturally thought if they could run sweepstakes he could.

He admitted he had been warned, but thought that the warning was a matter of form. The Magist rate said it did not matter if fifty people had promoted sweepstakes. It was not relevant to that case. Mr. Lee said he held at least a lakh of rupees of public money, taken in connection with the sweep, and the public might think the Government had taken action because fraud was imputed to him. The Standing Counsel said that no fraud was imputed. The action was taken because the sweep was illegal.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 100. Mr. Lee asked for the return of the papers seized by the police, as without them he could not return the public money, less expenses. He was advised to confer with the Commissioner of Police.

CORPORAL'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 18.

Corpl. Marshall, of E. Company, King's Light Infantry, committed suicide at Trimulgherry yesterday, by shooting himself in the head with his service rifle. At the inquest held by the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Buller, it transpired that Marshall had suffered from fits of depression from time to time, and a letter from a friend was found, stating, "Dear Bill, keep your pecker up." A verdict o suicide, whilst temporarily insane, was recorded

OLD HAILEBURIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 18.

An Old Haileburian dinner will be held at the Punjab Club, Lahore, on December 28.

KARACHI WHEAT TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 18.

The wheat arrivals have dwindled down to a little over 1,000 tons to-day. Up-country prices are firm and rising, whilst at Home prices have fallen. Freights are very quiet, and no new business is passing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The *Englishman* learns that General Fanshawe has decided to hold a Proclamation parade in Calcutta, but there will be no march past, the troops going straight to their quarters after the *feu-de-joie*.

STATION ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Troops, Bombay.)

The following officers are granted ten days' station leave, as shown against their names:—Lieut.-Colonel H. O. Vincent, R. G. A., from 21st December; Major H. A. Cummins, D. A. A. and Q. M. G., from 21st December; Major E. Preston, S. and T. Corps, from 24th December; Captain H. S. Adair, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols, from 23rd December; Lieut. W. D. Brownrigg, 1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters, from 23rd December; and Lieut. R. H. Stranger, 1st Bn., Sherwood Foresters, from 23rd December.

Two more leaflets have been proclaimed as seditious in this morning's "Calcutta Gazette". The first is headed "Bande Mataram Jugantar," and signed "Bande Mataram;" the second is headed "Yugantar, fifth year," and signed "Navinanda" the Both are in the vernacular.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Bombay Petitioners' Case Commented on.

A SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

Commenting on the opium merchants' appeal, the *Statesman* considers Government is bound to take strong measures to secure fair treatment, but that the Bombay petitioners push their case too far in contending they are entitled to compensation if Government is unable to secure the observance of the Treaty. The opium business is speculative, and, if speculation turns against the merchants, it is their own affair. Government does not guarantee a market to the merchants.

The *Englishman* considers it possible to insist upon China taking over at cost price all Indian stocks to farm them themselves, and to demand compensation from China for the merchants' losses and damages.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

Expected Visit to Karachi in January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 18.

The Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Clarke, will pay a visit to Sind in January next. It is expected that he will arrive at Karachi by sea on January 10th, and, after spending three days in that city, will successively visit Hyderabad, Khairpur, Mirs, Sukkur and Larkana. The detailed arrangements for the visit are now being made, and it is hoped that the programme will be published early in January.

KARACHI-DELHI LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 18.

The *Sind Gazette* writes:—"We understand that the Railway Board have decided that until the question of the broad-gauge direct connection between Karachi and Delhi has been fully considered, it will be in expedient to incur liability in connection with the entry of the metre-gauge into Karachi. We are further given to understand that the question of broad-gauge connection between Delhi and Karachi is receiving careful consideration by the Railway Board, and that, before any decision in regard to the alignment is arrived at, the views of all parties whose interests are affected will be carefully considered.

MYSORE NOBLEMAN DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 18.

Not only South India and Mysore in general, but the palace in particular, has been painfully shocked this morning by the sudden death of Mr. Dulvoy Devaraj Urs, Second Councillor, who was a close connection of the Maharaja's. The late nobleman, who was 55 years of age, attended office as usual yesterday, but sustained a stroke of apoplexy at about 4 p.m., while engaged in the work of the Council, and had to be carried to his residence in an unconscious condition from which he never rallied, passing away at 3 a.m. this morning.

The Maharaja's tour in Shimoga and Chitaldroog districts has been abruptly terminated, and his Highness and the Yuvaraj are expected back in Bangalore by a special train to-day. The Dewan's visit to Kolar to-day to receive an address from the Gold-Mining Board has also been postponed.

The late Mr. Devaraj Urs, who was a descendant of the late Nanjaraj Bahadur, the famous Commander-in-Chief of the old Mysore Army, joined the service in 1878 as an attache to the old British Commission in Mysore, and served through every department up to the Council. His eldest daughter was married in 1910 to the Yuvaraj. A man of the noblest instincts, his death will be widely deplored.

PEOPLE'S BANK SWINDLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The local manager of the People's Bank of India has reported to the police that he was swindled last Friday out of Rs. 10,000 by a forged hundi presented by a man calling himself Sunder Dass and stating that he represented the firm of Hsji Khanoo Moosa of Calcutta, the hundi being drawn on their branch at Karachi. Being warned early this week that a notorious bank swindler was operating in Calcutta, the manager made enquiries and found Khanoo Moosa had no Karachi branch.

THE FIRE ON A CITY LINER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The *Englishman* states that the fire on the s. s. "City of Poona" is now believed to have been due to friction between very loosely packed bales of piece-goods on the bottom deck, which rubbed against one another during the heavy weather experienced on the voyage. The damage is estimated at Rs. 90,000.

THE DARJEELING RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

A correspondent in the *Statesman* condemns the proposal of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway to construct a new line from Siliguri to Teesta Bridge owing to the strength of torrents and the risk of landslips. He considers the estimate of the cost hoplessly inadequate, and the prospect of revenue unpromising. The paper invites a statement in defence of the railway.

CIRCUS PROPRIETRESS DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The death took place suidenly in Calcutta, to-day, from neuritis, of Mrs. Harmston Love, proprietress of the well known circus. She was sixty-three years of age, and had been connected with circuses and other entertainments in the East for the past twenty-six years.

AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Evidence of the Fulhams' Bearer.

POWDERED GLASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DEC. 18.

The hearing of the Fulham murder case was resumed this morning.

Guru Buksh, Mrs. Fulham's bearer, was the first witness examined. He said that Mr. Fulham was in hospital before they left for Agra, and looked well when he returned from there. On the day he died, Mr. Fulham had his dinner first. Mrs. Fulham took his dinner to him, and he fell ill directly he had eaten it. He did not speak, but vomitted a great deal. Clarke sent witness with a letter to the doctor, telling him that the doctor resided near the Agra Club, without giving him the name of the doctor or of the place where the house was located, and so he wandered along the Mall road. Some time afterwards he met Clarke riding on a bicycle. Clarke took the letter from him, telling him that the sahib was dead and that he was to go home. Later Clarke came back to the house with the Doctor Sahib. The Doctor Sahib talked for a little while and went away.

Cross-examined, witness said he did not know whether any brandy was given to Mr. Fulham. Mr. Fulham was having his dinner in the compound, when Mrs. Fulham called Clarke to the dining-room.

Mr. I. G. Chiodetti, Postmaster, Agra, identified certain postal receipts for articles sent to "Mrs. E. M. Clarkson, care of Postmaster, Meerut," under which address Clarke used to send private letters to Mrs. Fulham. Witness said that he knew Mrs. Clarkson was Mrs. Fulham. He also proved a receipt for a value payable article sent from Dr. Bose's laboratory, in Calcutta, to Clarke. Mr. Alston said this was the receipt for the parcel of *Gelsemium*.

Inspector Smith of the Reserve Force, examined, stated that he had conducted a search in Mrs. Fulham's house, from which place he took a tin box containing papers, the key of which he handed over to the Superintendent of Police. He also searched Clarke's house on the 20th November, where, among other things, he found a hypodermic syringe.

Mr. Williamson, Superintendent of Police, next gave evidence. He gave formal evidence as to receiving a box from Inspector Smith which had been discovered in Mrs. Fulham's house. He said that the box contained about 370 letters, all in the same handwriting. He also identified the pencil draft of the certificate of Mr. Fulham's death in Clarke's handwriting. Seven articles that he had got from Mrs. Fulham's house, and several other articles that he had taken from Clarke's house, he sent to the Chemical Examiner. In the file of the case sheets in the Meerut Station Hospital he could not find Mr. Fulham's case sheet, and Mr. Fulham's diet sheets for the last four days of July were also missing. Witness identified a small bottle and some powders taken from Clarke's room, and which he had sent to the Chemical Examiner for report.

Mr. Alston here read the report, which showed that the powder was glass, thinly powdered, and the bottle contained a third of a teaspoonful of thick oily matter that produced an intense burning sensation if placed on the tongue, but which contained no alkaloids.

Cross-examined, witness said that he had not enquired at Meerut for any case book, as distnict from case sheets, but that he had asked for every available record from the hospital authorities regarding Mr. Fulham. From his enquiry he found that Clarke had had nothing to do with the hospital at Meerut officially since the spring of 1911.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

THE MADRAS JAIL RIOT.

Charge Sheets Filed for Case in January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 18.

Inspector Hartnett filed charge-sheets to-day before Mr. F. S. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, as against Andee Baig and twenty-six others, on charges of rioting armed with deadly weapons, attempting to commit murder, etc., in connection with the recent riot in the Penitentiary. His Worship fixed the 6th January 1913 for the hearing of the cases.

MRS. BESANT IN COURT.

Motion Against the "Hindu" Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 18.

The hearing of the motion on behalf of Mrs. Anuie Besant, against the editor and publisher of the *Hindu*, for alleged contempt of court, in connection with the publication of certain correspondence in the *Hindu*, relating to the authorship of the book, "At the feet of Master," concluded late yesterday evening. Mr. Justice Bakewell, after referring to the subject-matter complained of in the notice of the motion, said that, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it appeared to his Lordship that there was nothing before him to show that the newspaper in the present case pleaded any privilege. It appeared to him that this application was perhaps not made with a pure desire that the fountain of justice should remain undefiled, but as part of the warfare which appeared to have been going on for sometime. The defendant published her written statement *in extenso*, which contained reflections on the other side, and the magazine published by the Theosophical Society seemed to have been conducting a newspaper warfare as to the authorship of the book. At the same time his Lordship was surprised that counsel for the counter-petitioners was not instructed at an earlier stage. On behalf of the newspaper to express their regret for the publication of the very serious charges. His Lordship thought that a newspaper of the standing of the *Hindu* would not have published the plaint *in extenso*. For these reasons, he dismissed the application, and directed each party to bear their own costs.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 18.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* mentions an Aleppo telegram reporting that sections of the Baghdad Railway, from Aleppo to Radjou in the Amanus Mountains, and from Aleppo to Djeraiulus on the Euphrates, have been opened to traffic.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

ORTHODOXY UP IN ARMS.

THERE is great perturbation still in the Hindu community over the dinner of the Aryan Brotherhood. It was much too mixed for their delicate susceptibilities; hence all the turmoil and uproar in the sequel. The head and front of the offending was that some of the low-castes, hardly half-a-dozen all told, had joined "the feast of love," and this it is that has given the deepest offence to caste, that is, to an overwhelming majority of Hindus. A careful note was taken of the persons who attended the dinner, and their names were published in some of the vernacular newspapers. When they were called to account for their action by their respective castes, the defence in each case was the same, namely, that they were not aware of the presence of Shudras at the feast, implying thereby that, if they had known this, they would not have joined the dinner. They were sufficiently liberal-minded to advocate the abolition of caste restrictions in the abstract, but in practice they were prepared to draw the line at Shudras and other members of inferior castes. They were thus ready to accept the principle affirmed by the Brotherhood in a limited sense, and with important reservations in relation to their own conduct! These men, when summoned to the presence of their Mahajans, made, indeed, a pitiful exhibition of themselves. They pleaded their ignorance, apologized for their transgression, and surrendered at discretion. In most cases, the penalty of a Prayaschit has been imposed upon the accused. In a few instances, the offenders have been excommunicated, and their families have been threatened with the same fate if they have the temerity to break bread with them. However, the Brotherhood may talk in condemnation of artificial divisions and ruinous restrictions, caste has vindicated its authority and come, at least for the time being, triumphantly out of the struggle. Its sentence has been meekly obeyed by all who were summoned before its judgment-seat. I confess that caste has proved itself stronger than I was willing to believe, when the fulminations of the Brotherhood against caste, and their daring resolves for its demolition, were still fresh in my ears.

DAKSHANIS AND GUJARATIS.

IT is significant that it is only the Gujerati section of Hindus that has taken action in this case. None of the Dakshani castes, so far as I am aware, have yet taken any notice of the dinner. The Dakshanis are far more advanced in education and enlightenment than the Gujeratis, who are principally engaged in trade and business, and who think they can afford to do without English education. They are richer than the Marathi Hindus in worldly goods, but much poorer in intellectual attainments. This may be taken as the chief reason for the philosophic indifference maintained generally by the Marathi section of the community. The Dakshanis are, again, relatively a more homogeneous body, because they are not divided and sub-divided into a bewildering variety of sections to anything like the same extent as the Gujeratis. The progress of the Dakshanis may be gauged by recalling an incident which happened about twenty-five years ago. The late Mr. M. G. Ranade and a few other Marathas had tea with some European missionaries in Poona, and, forthwith, the elders of their caste condemned them to the customary form of Prayaschit for their purification. The dinner would be a greater offence in the eyes of the orthodox; and to have dined with "untouchables" would have been a most heinous form of crime. No notice has now been taken, however, of those Marathas who joined the dinner of the Aryan Brotherhood. I believe that twenty-five years hence, Bhatias and Banyas of all varieties and denominations will have reached the stage at which we find the Dakshanis at the present day.

CASTE ASCENDANCY.

SOME of the reformers take comfort—and it is very small comfort, indeed,—in the fact that caste has imposed the minor punishment of penance, because it did not dare to inflict the capital sentence of excommunication. Caste may retort that its mildness has been misconstrued as humility. Prayaschit is, after all, a most humiliating form of penance; the face must be shaved clean, as is done on the death of a relation; and, moreover, it was openly declared at some of the meetings that, if the offence were repeated in future, the culprits must not expect to be treated so gently. Indeed, some of the castes have resented the infliction of the minor sentence upon the offenders. The Kapoles held a meeting under their leader, Sir Jagmohandas Vurjeewandas, to consider the case of three youths who had joined the forbidden feast. A caste man moved that they be excommunicated. An amendment was proposed that they should be re-admitted on the performance of purificatory rites, and the amendment was declared by the chairman to be carried. The announcement created great tumult and uproar. The extremists protested that an overwhelming majority was in favour of excommunication, and that the original motion ought to have been declared as carried. An indignation meeting was held on the spot; a requisition was prepared and eagerly signed by the dissenters for presentation to the Mahajan; and they dispersed after midnight. Caste has led a combined assault against the reformers, and the campaign has been undertaken with uncommon spirit and fervour. The orthodox party has closed up its ranks in perfect unanimity against the heretics, and there is, here and there, a disposition to cut off communication with any caste, as a whole, that would neglect to take cognizance of such of its members as had dined with the Aryans. The Vadnagra Nagar Brahmans of Ahmedabad have passed a resolution affirming that they should have nothing to do with the Vadnagra Nagar Grihasth community, should they fail to visit with condign punishment such of their members as had attended the dinner. The Grihasths are naturally offended at the precipitate action of the allied caste, condemning it as wilful and arbitrary. The feast was held in Kashi Baugh, which is ordinarily used for caste dinners. It has been solemnly washed and purified, and I understand that, if the utensils cannot otherwise be purged of the taint they have received, they will be disposed of, and replaced by new ones. The cooks and attendants at the dinner have been ordered to purify themselves in the approved manner. Thus, for the time being, caste has maintained its ascendancy all along the line.

PROBLEM OF THE UNTOUCHABLES.

LUCKILY for itself, the participation of Shudras in the dinner had armed the castes with a formidable excuse for their action. The repugnance to low-castes is intense and deep-seated in the Hindu community, and I can affirm that it is not confined to the uneducated masses alone. The educated classes may not openly avow it, but it does exist among them, although, perhaps, in a milder form. At a big meeting held in Ahmedabad, and presided over by a well-known Hindu solicitor, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, it was resolved that association with low castes was against the immemorial customs and traditions of Hindus, and was most repugnant to their feelings. None of the speakers, so far as I could gather from the report, attempted to give any reasons for their attitude. It was based entirely on sentiment, and sentiment is a powerful factor in human affairs. If Shudras had not joined the feast, I doubt if caste would have aroused itself to concerted action. Inter-caste dinners have been held before, and have gone unnoticed. Caste may be disarmed, to a great extent, by the exclusion of low castes; but the Aryan Brotherhood cannot stultify itself by acting in flagrant violation of its principles. The low-castes are not absolutely free from blame. There are gradations and differences even among them. There are untouchables of a superior rank who will turn up their nose at others in the same class who are supposed to be socially inferior. I understand that the leaders of some of the low-castes who had dined at Kashi Baugh are threatening them with punishment for having associated themselves with persons occupying a position still lower in the social scale. The same sentiment pervades all ranks and gradations of Hindu society, down to its lowest depths. How can the untouchables ask, in justice, for better treatment by the higher castes, when they observe the same principle of exclusiveness amongst themselves? What should the stalwarts of the Aryan Brotherhood do, in face of these enormous difficulties? They have not scored a remarkable success by their dinner, and many of their brethren have proved themselves weak-kneed and invertebrate. I doubt if a similar feast next year will be so largely attended. We shall be curious to know if they will be in a position to announce next year any practical measures adopted by them for undermining the influence of caste. The question has often been asked, "Why do not the reformers form a caste and a community of their own?" The suggestion has not yet been seriously considered.

DION.

THE POONA THEFT CASE.

Property Returned to Widow of Deceased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 18.

Orders were to-day passed by the Cantonment Magistrate, in the case in which the widow of the late Head Constable Khanderao Sahoba appealed for the return of property valued at Rs. 700, attached by the police on suspicion that it was the proceeds of police salaries said to have been stolen by the deceased in July last. The Magistrate ordered the property to be returned under section 523, C. P. C.

A BENGAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

Dacoits raided the house of a Bengali woman in Moregram village, Murshidabad. They murdered two servants, brutally strangled the mistress of the house, and got clear away with jewellery and cash of the value of Rs. 5,000. No arrest has yet been made.

CRICKET AT RANGOON.

Scores in Ceylon vs. Gymkhana Match.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 18.

The total score in the cricket match between the Ceylon team and the Rangoon Gymkhana should read 332 for the home team in the second innings. The scores, then, stand as follows:—Rangoon, both innings, 468, Ceylon 506, the home team being beaten by a narrow margin of 38 runs.

CAMERONS' GAMES.

Thirty-mile Cycle Race at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 18.

In connection with the Highland Games of the Cameron Highlanders, the 30-mile cycle race was run this morning, the course being 15 miles up the Cossor road and back. Five started, the winner being Pte. Smith of H. Company, whose time was 1 hour, 47mins., 19secs. The same man had won it last year in 1 hour, 54secs. Pte. McIntosh of A. Company came second, 4mins. later, and Pte. Taylor, H. Company, was third, two mins. later.

SHOOTING AT BANGALORE.

B. R. V. in Second Stage for Viceroy's Prize.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 18.

Thirteen competitors from the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers fired this morning in the second stage of the Viceroy's Prize Competition, at ranges of 300 and 600 yards. The first half dozen results were as follows:—Corpl. Samble, 93 points; Sergt.-Major Moring, 92; Sergt.-Gover, 92; Sergt. Stafford, 88; Corpl. Harrison, 88; Sergt. Tremenhere, 87.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL LOANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 17.

The total tenders received for the new four per cent. Rangoon Municipal loan of Rs. 6,36,000 amounted to Rs. 11,29,000. Tenders above Rs. 97-9 have been accepted in full, tenderers at Rs. 97-9 received 34·7 per cent. of their tenders. The average rate of the accepted tenders for the loan is Rs. 98-1.

For the new four per cent. Rangoon Municipal loan of Rs. 1,55,000, the total tenders received amounted to Rs. 1,55,000. Tenders at Rs. 97-9 have been accepted in full.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

The market for coal shares ruled steady, although a large number of auction sales of both jute and coal shares interfered with the general business. Prices were realised at Rs. 58 and Rs. 58-8, and buyers were nominally at Rs. 57. Millers are not interesting themselves, and the gunny market also is very quiet, with little doing.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The share market for coal shares was steady, but the business done was not very great. Other securities were neglected.

The jute market had a better tone, a small business being done at yesterday's rate. Buyers' price was Rs. 57, with and no buyers over.

In the gunny market there was a little inquiry for "Nine Porter" cloth, for which Rs. 13 was the lowest and possibly Rs. 12-14 from the bazar,

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

JEWELLERY DISPUTE.

High Court Order for Stay of Proceedings.

On 19th of October one Herant O'dian filed a complaint in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, against one Manilal Mohunlal, charging the latter with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery worth Rs. 11,000, which was taken on approval (gangad) by Manilal Mohunlal from Goredhandas Keshowlal, and dishonestly pledged with Sanalal R. Banker. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, under section 202, C. P. C., issued notices against Manilal Mohunlal to show cause why process should not be issued against him. On the 13th of December the magistrate referred the complaint to the Criminal Investigation Department. After the inquiry, warrants were issued for the arrest of Manilal Mohunlal. On 17th of February Herant O'dian complained against Sanalal L. Banker and Goredhandas Keshowlal under section 214, I. P. C., saying that Sanalal L. Banker agreed to restore to Goredhandas Keshowlal jewellery of the value of Rs. 11,000 (in respect of which Manilal Mohunlal was charged with committing the offence of criminal breach of trust by pledging them with Sanalal L. Banker) in consideration of Goredhandas Keshowlal concealing the said offence or screening the said Manilal Mohunlal from legal punishment or not proceeding against him.

On the 27th of February the Chief Presidency Magistrate proceeded with the trial of the case against Sanalal L. Banker and Goredhandas Keshowlal, the said Manilal Mohunlal not having been arrested early in March. Manilal was arrested and was examined as a witness for the prosecution against Sanalal. On 3rd April 1912 Sanalal submitted to the magistrate that unless the guilt of Manilal Mohunlal was legally established in the case pending against him, no charge should be framed against Sanalal, and that Sanalal's trial ought to be postponed, pending the conclusion of the trial of Manilal. On 10th April the Chief Presidency Magistrate framed a charge against Sanalal under section 214, I. P. C., and later on refused Sanalal's application for a postponement of his trial, pending the trial of Manilal. Then Goredhandas Keshowlal moved the High Court for a revision of the order, and, in his application, he said that, if Manilal was found not guilty, the charge against the petitioner (Goredhandas) must fail, and if of Manilal's trial there was a possibility of a very anomalous and curious position by the conviction of Goredhandas, and subsequent acquittal of Manilal. On 12th June the High Court made the rule absolute, and it was ordered that the case against Manilal Mohunlal should be proceeded with first, and the case of Goredhandas and Sanalal should be taken up after the conclusion of the case against Manilal Mohunlal. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Aston, then proceeded on leave, and Mr. Kemp took up the case against Manilal, which ended in the acquittal of Manilal. On 7th November Mr. Aston returned from leave, and on 26th November, after hearing counsel, ordered that the case against Sanalal should proceed.

Sanalal moved the High Court yesterday, through Messrs. Invearity, Velinker and Taleyarkhan, against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The petitioner said that the words "concealing an offence and screening any person from legal punishment of an offence" in section 214, I. P. C., presupposed the proof of the commission of an offence or of the guilt of the person (i. e., Manilal) alleged to be screened from punishment. The acquittal of Manilal proved the contrary. The same issue could not be re-opened, and Mr. Aston could not revise or review the order of his predecessor in office. Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the matter yesterday. After hearing Messrs. Invearity and Velinker, their Lordships issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the proceedings should not be quashed, and ordered the stay of all proceedings in the meantime.

PARSI FAMILY AGIARY.

New Scheme of Management Submitted.

Dadabhoy Cursetji Bhandoopwalla, Parsi, of Grant-road, applied to the High Court to be allowed to sell a house held in trust by him.

Cowasji Manekji founded in 1832 an agiary or fire-temple at Khetwady, and set apart a house for its maintenance and the ceremonial expenses in connection with it.

Cowasji Manekji managed the temple during his lifetime, and, by his will, provided for the management thereof by his son Cursetji. Cursetji managed the temple till his death in 1875. After that his son Hormusji managed the fire-temple until his death in 1903. Thereafter, plaintiff, who is one of the sons of Cursetji, managed it. Plaintiff is now the sole surviving son and heir of Cursetji. By a friendly suit and consent decree, the agiary known as the Cowasji Manekji Ashburner's Agiary at Khetwady was declared a public religious and charitable institution, and the house was dedicated to public religious and charitable purposes. The house is more than 60 years old, having been built before 1848. It is in a very dilapidated condition, and requires to be pulled down and rebuilt. Plaintiff has no money belonging to the charity to rebuild the house or to repair it.

An offer has been made to buy the house for Rs. 15,000 by Rustomji Edalji Dadachanji. The applicant undertakes to invest the proceeds of sale in the purchase of another immovable property in Bombay for the benefit of the said agiary, and in the meantime to invest the same in Government paper. The plaintiff has entered into an agreement with the intending purchaser. The applicant is of advanced age, and, in the interests of the charity, and the fit and proper person, should be appointed a co-trustee with him. Applicant said that Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, who is a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Bombay Corporation, had consented to act as such. The applicant prayed to be declared trustee and manager.

The matter came up before Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday, and Mr. Velinker represented the applicant.

The Court: Is there any objection to this?

The Advocate-General: The applicant is not a trustee at all, but he comes as the "de facto" trustee.

Mr. Velinker: I am so by the will of the former trustee. I am not a "de facto" trustee.

The Court: Nothing was done by the giver to see that the future management was safe.

Mr. Velinker: If your Lordship does not allow my prayer, the charity will suffer, and the purchaser may back out.

The Court: It cannot be helped. Let there be a committee of five trustees.

Mr. Velinker: My Lord, it is very difficult to get together five Parsis in Bombay for such a purpose.

The Court: Let there be three then.

The Advocate-General: If one dies, there is great difficulty when the trustees differ. Five will do.

Mr. Velinker: The only difficulty is that we cannot get together five Parsis to hold a meeting.

His Lordship ordered the applicant to see the Advocate-General and settle the names of the five trustees. The matter was ordered to stand over till the third short-cause day after vacation. Costs to be costs in the cause, and the scheme to be framed in the meantime.

HUNDI TRANSACTIONS.

In 1908 and 1909 one Canji Hirji (plaintiff) was carrying on business in Bombay in partnership with his father Liladhar, and his nephew, Jamnadas Vithuldas, in the name of Hirji, Liladhar. The firm had large monthly dealings with one Chaturbhuj Gordhan, who was then speculating very largely in silver, cotton and joint stock company's shares. The defendant (Ruttonsha E. Kohuyar) is a managing clerk in a solicitor's office, and he was on very friendly terms with Chaturbhuj, and was his adviser in most matters. In 1908 Messrs. Hyderali Casamji, Sons and Co., in conjunction with Chaturbhuj Gordhan, were trying to acquire the agency of the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. To attain that object they had to purchase a large number of shares of the company. When Chaturbhuj's own resources failed, he borrowed money from Hirji, Liladhar. Both Messrs. Hyderalli Casamji, Sons and Co. and Chaturbhuj became involved in pecuniary difficulties. Hyderalli Casamji, Sons & Co. had to resort to the Insolvency Court for relief, and Chaturbhuj died. Chaturbhuj was indebted to one Ismailji Ebrahimji Nagri, who got a decree, and Chaturbhuj had to be arrested under it, and placed in custody of the Sheriff on 3rd July 1908. Canji Hirji (the first plaintiff) and the defendant were also in the Sheriff's office. Chaturbhuj drew three hundis, one for Rs. 5,000, one for Rs. 2,500, and one for Rs. 151, in favour of Canji's firm, and Canji endorsed the three hundis in favour of Chaturbhuj's creditor and the decree-holder, Ismailji Ebrahimji Nagri, and, on these three hundis being handed to him, Chaturbhuj was released. Further facts and details appeared in these columns sometime ago, when the case was heard by Mr. Justice Davar, who reserved judgment.

Mr. Justice Davar has now delivered judgment and says: The three hundis were not paid by Chaturbhuj, and Nagri's heirs sued Chaturbhuj Gordhun, Canji and his father. A decree was passed against them, and notice to show cause why they should not be imprisoned was issued, and later warrants of arrest were issued, and Canji and his father went into hiding and were adjudged insolvents. The defendant drew on 18th April three hundis for Rs. 2,000 and two for Rs. 1,500 each. Canji says the defendant drew these hundis in pursuance of his contract of indemnity. The defendant, on the contrary, avers that he did it merely for the accommodation of Chaturbuj, in order to enable him to pay off the decree obtained by Nagri's heirs. Canji admits he was to raise money on the hundis, and use the same to satisfy the decree. His and Ruttonsha's and Chaturbhuj's credit was so bad that nobody would cash them, and therefore he gave them over to one Mahomed Haji Essak Elias, who was his creditor, for about a lakh and fifty thousand rupees. Canji settled with all his creditors by paying eight annas in the rupee. He alleges that his firm has paid Rs. 4,029 in satisfaction of the decree. The plaintiff (Canji), on paying Elias a moiety of the debt due by him, which came to something over Rs. 50,000, got back the three hundis. The hundis are not re-endorsed by Elias to the plaintiffs, with the result that the plaintiffs can maintain no suit on them. The present suit is therefore based on the indemnity alleged to be given by the defendant on the 3rd of July 1908. The plaintiffs pray that "the defendant be ordered to pay to plaintiffs Rs. 4,029 paid by the firm of Hirji, Liladhar in satisfaction of the decree, for the payment of which the hundis were given as security. The only two questions in the suit are (1) whether the defendant promised to indemnify the plaintiffs' firm of Hirji, Liladhar in respect of the hundis, and, even if he did, whether the claim in the present suit is not barred by limitation.

The court held that the story about Ruttonsha promising to indemnify the plaintiff was wholly untrue, and was, at the best, a clumsy invention not supported by any scrap of evidence, oral or documentary. In view of this finding, it was unnecessary to discuss the question of limitation. Three years, however, had expired from the due date of the hundis, in respect of which the indemnity was pleaded. Mr. Justice Davar therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

ZANZIBAR SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

An appeal against the decision of the Zanzibar (East Africa) Courts came up for disposal yesterday before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao in the Bombay High Court.

This was an appeal filed by Jusab Tharia in a slander suit filed by Mr. G. S. Morrison in the British Courts at Zanzibar against Jusab Tharia, the appellant, claiming damages to the tune of Rs. 10,000 for slander. The suit was heard, in the first instance, by Mr. Murison, Judge of His Britannic Majesty's Court at Zanzibar.

The Judge, Mr. J. W. Murison, wrote in his judgment: G. S. Morrison (plaintiff) claims from the defendant (Jusab Tharia) Rs. 10,000 damages for slander. Plaintiff was a superintendent of works in the P. W. D., Zanzibar. The defendant is in partnership with Mr. Talati as a Government contractor, and was formerly in partnership with Khaki Sivji and with Bandali Allarakhia. The slander is to the effect that plaintiff had, while in the service of the Zanzibar Government, accepted bribes from Bandali, who thereby induced plaintiff to pass Bandali's bills against the Zanzibar Government at a higher figure than he would otherwise have done. These bribes of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 450 were accepted in December 1908 and 1909. The statements were made to Mr. R. G. Crawby and several others. The defendant denies publication, and alternately pleads privilege and publication without malice. There is no defence by justification, i.e., that the words complained of are true in fact. The defence admits that the words complained of are slander. The judge held that publication proved in respect of one person, but the statements made to Mr. Crawby were held to be made upon an occasion of qualified privilege, as he acted as the agent of the Zanzibar Government, and he was entitled to gather information. The judge also held that there was a feeling of ill-will in the defendant's malice, and that that feeling caused the publication. The judge held that the defendant was actuated by malice, which destroyed the qualified privilege of the occasion. The judge gave the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 as damages.

Against this decision, the Bombay High Court was moved.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, after hearing counsel, held that it was not possible to challenge the lower court's judgment.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Insolvency Court was presided over yesterday by Mr. Justice Davar. Manekji Kowaji Patel.—An "interim" order was granted. Mr. Davar, for the creditors, opposed it. The judge said that he saw no reason why the insolvent should not have protection. He was granted permission to amend his schedule. Nagarji Pranlal Dessi, Alauddin Mahammedji, G. Taker, William William, C. Pears, G. Moses, Percival Quin, Luxman Bishwanath Taker, Ramji Shavprasad, Gopal Hansraj Thaker, K. C. Raju Shaha, Bhaipat Ram Kesavrao were granted "interim" protection.

The following were discharged: Balu Gain Sakle Pranjivan Mathuradas Shah, Sudam Gobindh, Mohamed Ali Hyder Ali, M. Dinanath Kashinath Ranji, Luxman Ganapat Jadali, Tribhuwandas Sukhlal Lohar, Gohanlallu Bhonsar Girdharlallur Bhonsar, Girdhar Tikka Bhonsar, Sitaram Parusho tam Dhotre and another, Baman Vinayak Ranjit and Thomas Michael Vaz.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

Before the same magistrate, Sub-Inspector Thakore charged Sonyaji with cheating Jairam Luxman.

The story for the prosecution was that, about 10 a.m., on Tuesday, Sonyaji, the accused, who lived next door to the complainant, told him that a number of hands were required in the B.B. and C.I. Railway workshop, and if he paid him Rs. 20, to be given to the "saheb," he would be employed. The complainant thereupon consulted his friend, Gangaram, and he, being also unemployed, asked to be introduced to the accused. Eventually they agreed to pay Rs. 20 each to the accused. They borrowed the money from a Marwari, and went to the accused yesterday. He took them to a bungalow at Mahaluxmi, where, in the presence of two other persons, Rs. 35 were paid to the accused. The balance of Rs. 5 was to be paid later on. The accused then went into the compound of the bungalow, and told the complainant to wait at the gates. About five minutes later, a "saheb" appeared at the gate, and enquired of the complainant and his friends what they were doing there. When he had been told, he ordered them to go away. The accused had paid no money to any "saheb," and remained in hiding in the cook-room. The complainant and his friends left the bungalow, and waited for the accused at the corner of the road. The accused came about ten minutes later, and assured the complainant and Gungaram that the money had been paid, and that they need not entertain any fear. The complainant and Gungaram demanded their money back, which the accused refused to give. The complainant threatened to land him over to the police, when the accused returned Rs. 30, and said he had given Rs. 5 to the "saheb's" butler. The complainant then handed the accused over to the police.

The magistrate adjourned the case, as the police required further time to investigate the matter.

KARACHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 15.

LOUISE LAWRENCE INSTITUTE.

This institute has been founded for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the lady, the wife of the Collector of Karachi, who lost her life in a carriage accident not many months ago. Mrs. Lawrence had a remarkable personality, and by her frank and sisterly intercourse with the Indian ladies of this province, and by her kindly services to innumerable women and children in the mofussil, won the grateful affection of the people who all over this province revere her name. When the ruthless hand of death so dramatically brought to a premature close so useful a life, there arose in the province a universal desire that some public memorial should be raised to her memory. Some leading Indian gentlemen mooted the subject in the public press, and the idea of some charitable institution naturally suggested itself. After very little consideration, it became obvious that if such an institution was to receive direct stimulus and inspiration from that which it was desired to commemorate,—Mrs. Lawrence's own life and work—it should inevitably be something that would help to mitigate the sufferings of the wives and mothers of Sind; eventually it was determined that the memorial should be an institute for the training of midwives for service in the mofussil and among the poor population of the cities in Sind, and that it should, if possible, be established in connection with the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. The Managing Committee of that hospital readily fell in with the plan, and a suitable site within the compound of the hospital was found, and the trustees of the hospital agreed to accept the trusteeship of the fund to be collected for this institute. In July last, at a public meeting convened for the purpose, a Collecting Committee, with the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai as chairman, and an organising Committee, with Mr. Crouch as chairman, were formed from the leaders of every community, and, before long, it was seen that all sections of the public were glad to assist, and subscriptions rapidly came in, so that up to date Rs. 71,370 had been promised, of which Rs. 53,700 had been received. Seth Isardas, one of the wealthiest men this side of India, was appointed Hon. Treasurer, and Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji, Seth Abdul Rahim, Mr. Sherwaram Dewanmal, and Khan Saheb Dr. Haji were appointed Joint Hon. Secretaries. All these gentlemen worked with such zeal that soon the placing of the institute on a sound financial basis was assured. The European firms, the Indian merchants, the nobles and zemindars from all parts of Sind, the Jam of Las Beyla from Beluchistan, Europeans, Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Goanese throughout the province all gave willingly, generously and immediately, and even the women of Sind came forward with liberal support.

On the 2nd instant a meeting of the subscribers of the fund was held in the Khalikdino Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. Crouch, and resolutions were passed in favour of handing over the fund as a trust to the Dufferin Hospital, subject to conditions designed to preserve the integrity of the institute as a personal memorial, and to secure the due fulfilment of its special aims. Subsequently a public meeting was held under the presidency of the Commissioner-in-Sind, to which the commissioner was specially invited by the trust. The meeting was a remarkable one in many respects, not only in the fact that no larger assembly had ever before gathered together in this hall, but it consisted almost exclusively of people of position and standing, and was widely representative, and never before were the ladies so conspicuous, both on the platform and in the auditorium. There was printed and circulated among the audience a letter from Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, cordially approving of the form of the memorial, making some suggestions in regard to the institute, and stating that in the Presidency proper the Wadia Trustees and Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal had given most liberal support to the scheme for the training of Indian nurses at Bombay, at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Belgaum, and to the endeavour to get young women from the mofussil to come to Bombay for a nurse's training in the hope that they would go back to their districts to practise their profession. Mr. Crouch, after giving a detailed history of all the events which led up to that day's meeting, while reminding his hearers that the task they had set themselves was no easy one, and one in regard to which too much pessimism was indulged in, yet in view of all the terrible physical evils and unhappiness that followed as the direct result of methods to which Sindhi mothers were at present exposed, he was confident that the institute would in time compel the ignorant prejudice which barred the way, and, before long, every village in Sind would have its trained nurse. To this end, he stated that the committee had realised the desirability of enlisting the services of ladies in the administration of the institute, and he mentioned, amid considerable applause, that the subscribers had just passed a resolution requesting the Managing Committee of the hospital to give all possible assistance and encouragement to the formation of a Louise Lawrence Ladies Association. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, in a stirring speech, paid a high tribute of praise to Mr. Crouch for the important part he had taken in conceiving, organising and ensuring the success of the undertaking. He gave a rough sketch of the building which was to be the institute, and he outlined the scheme for the tuition and training of the nurses. Mr. Younghusband said he 'specially welcomed the suggestion to convene this meeting, as it gave him an opportunity for the first time of endeavouring, in the name of the province of which he was the official head, to give some sort of expression to their common feelings of affectionate veneration for the memory of the lady whose untimely death had cast over the whole community so deep a shadow of mourning. In connection with the qualities which made her such a universal favourite in society, European and Indian, he would only say that her great personal charm, the broadness of her views and readiness of her sympathy, combined with an exceptional facility in adapting herself to her surroundings, rendered her one of the most potent forces he ever knew towards the attainment of what all professed to regard as an ideal, the establishment of a better understanding between the various racial sections of our society. In the wider circle of the whole public of the province, he said, Mrs. Lawrence was gratefully and lovingly remembered in connection with what she made the work of her life, the relief of suffering and afflicted humanity, particularly of her own sex. With reference to the details of the scheme of the institute, he thought the proper supervision and discipline of the women under training was an object of first importance, and, later on, the question of the supervision to be maintained over them in the mofussil would arise. As to this latter matter, he said that recently a scheme had been propounded by Mrs. Emmanuel, and which had been submitted to Government, for the entertainment, as an experiment, of district lady doctors who, in addition to their professional work, should be responsible for the supervision of all female medical work throughout the district.

THE OCTROI SCANDAL.

A great sensation has been created here lately by the discovery on the part of the Municipality that very extensive frauds have been for some time—perhaps for some years—practised in certain mercantile quarters in Karachi as a means of improperly obtaining from the Municipality refunds of octroi tax in cases where the tax was not rightfully refundable. How wide is the field in which this particular game has been played, and how numerous are the players, are points on which information is gradually becoming available as the police enquiries proceed. At any rate, the number of firms supposed to be involved is not few, nor are they petty or insignificant traders, nor are the alleged offenders exclusively non-European. The scandal is chiefly connected with the barley trade, which, though new, has developed with amazing suddenness. Barley on coming into Karachi from up country is assessable to octroi to the full extent of the tax in the first instance, but, on proof of subsequent exportation, the usual refund of 90 per cent. is claimable. But not all this barley is intended for exportation or is actually exported, nevertheless the owner of such barley is possessed of an octroi receipt, which, of course he should destroy; but if he goes into the bazar, he will find that there is a market for such receipts, and that the octroi-receipt broker will give him a substantial sum for this otherwise valueless piece of paper. Who is the purchaser? Now the merchant who has imported barley for the purpose of export, is allowed by the custom of the trade here to add to it a quantity of dirt not exceeding 9 per cent., so that when he exports his barley, he finds his 100.0.0 bags have grown into 109,000 bags; he has in his possession octroi receipts for 100,000 bags, on which he can get from the Municipality the 90 per cent. refund, and, for the remaining 9,000 bags, he has only to apply to the octroi receipt broker above referred to. In this way the Municipality have been paying refunds on vast quantities of dirts, which had never paid any duty at all.

But from later information it would appear that this is not the only way in which the Municipality has been victimised. Wheat is brought into Karachi in such enormous quantities almost exclusively for exportation, that, unlike barley and other grains, the system of the levy of octroi and refunds has not been applied to it. Now if a merchant brings into Karachi among his bags of wheat a number of bags of barley as wheat, which he can do with impunity, as there is no difference in the railway freights, nor any examination of the bags by the Municipality, he not only fraudently escapes paying the duty, but, if he exports this barley, he can get a "refund" by buying the requisite octroi receipts from the aforesaid broker.

Still later enquiries disclose the fact that these "irregularities" have been carried on also in respect of hides, of which there is a very considerable export trade.

What will be the outcome of all these revelations, it is not possible as yet to say, but there is very great anxiety among the mercantile community, and the lawyers, who are already busy with consultations, are looking forward to a fine harvest.

MR. AND MRS. YOUNGHUSBAND AND THE PARSIES.

Among the many farewell entertainments with which our popular Commissioner and his wife have been recently feted, was a garden party given by the Parsis of Karachi at their institute, and which was one of the pleasantest functions to which the retiring Commissioner had been invited. The Parsis, who have always shewn themselves to be the very best of hosts, in this instance also spared no pains to make the institute and its grounds an attractive scene, and every arrangement had been carried out for the convenience of the numerous guests. Mr. Katrak, in a few well chosen words, expressed the gratitude of the Parsi community to both Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband for the kindly and sympathetic interest they had always evinced in the community, and for bringing it into closer touch with the European community in the healthy rivalry of games. With the generosity for which he is well known, Mr. Katrak announced the awarding by him of an annual prize to be called "The Younghusband Cup" for the most successful Parsi candidate, whether boy or girl, who passed the Matriculation Examination in Sind. Mr. Younghusband, in reply, eulogised the Parsis for the most characteristic virtues of their race, a large hearted generosity as splendidly illustrated in so many of their public institutions, and their strong sense of "esprit de corps", as so strongly manifested in Parsi cricket and Parsi volunteering.

DINNER BY THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A farewell dinner was given to Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband at the house of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind by the members of the I. C. S. in Sind who mustered very strongly for the occasion. At the end of dinner there was a charming surprise for the guests of the evening in the presentation by Mr. Trant to the Younghusbands in commemoration of the close of their service in India of a silver model of an Indus boat, the inscription on which was "A. D. and M. H. Younghusband from the Indian Civil Service in Sind, 'amoris causa,' 5th December 1912."

DINNER AT THE SIND CLUB.

The following night there was a farewell dinner given by the members of the Sind Club. With the exception of the club dinner to the present Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Karachi last year, this was a record dinner, not only in point of numbers, but also in point of enthusiasm. Mr. H. C. Mules, C. S. I., M. V. O., who presided, proposed the toast of honour in a felicitous speech, and Mr. Younghusband replied in terms of much feeling, amidst applause which was impressively hearty and prolonged.

DEPARTURE OF MR. AND MRS. YOUNGHUSBAND.

On the 9th instant there was a last demonstration of farewell at the quay of the Passenger Boat Basin at Keamari, where there was a large representative gathering from all parts of Sind to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband who left by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Barjora" for a voyage up the Persian Gulf and into the interior of Persia by way of the river.

MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF MR. YOUNGHUSBAND.

There is now on foot a proposal to raise a public memorial to Mr. Younghusband, who has so worthily upheld, both socially and officially, the high ideals bequeathed by his distinguished predecessors and has watched over the interests of Sind for a longer time than falls to the lot of most Commissioners-in-Sind. Certain leaders of European and Indian society have suggested that the memorial should take the form of a portrait to be added to those portraits of past Commissioners-in-Sind which now adorn the walls of the Frere Hall.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER-IN-SIND.

"Le roi est mort. Vive le roi!" Karachi, and, indeed, all Sind, welcome the return to this province as our permanent Commissioner, of Mr. Lucas who arrived on the 13th instant, and at once took over charge of his office. Mr. Lucas has had considerable experience in Sind, and all who know his strong individuality, his quick grasp of all the points of any question, his rapid despatch of work, and his geniality of temperament, are confident that he will fill the office right worthily. He proceeds into the districts, almost at once.

KARACHI GOLF CLUB.

HONORARY SECRETARY'S PRIZE.

Played on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, on the ladies' links, 9 holes, stroke play, under handicap.

		H'cap.
Miss Armistead ...	...	51— 9=42
Mrs. Mc. Harrison	...	54— 9=45
Mrs. Ashdown ...	...	57—12=45
Mrs. Grayburn ...	...	58—12=46
Mrs. Joscelyne ...	...	59—12=47
Mrs. Sangster ...	...	48 scr. =48
Mrs. Hassard ...	...	54— 6=48
Mrs. Murray ...	...	55— 7=48
Mrs. R. H. Young ...	...	58— 9=49
Miss E. C. Lang ...	...	51— 2=49
Mrs. Webb ...	...	54— 3=51
Mrs. T. J. Stephens	...	52 scr. =52
Mrs. Vines ...	...	66—12=54
Mrs. Kenyon ...	...	71—12=59
Miss Hearson ...	...	74—12=62

The ladies returning the six lowest scores had to play a final round against "bogey" on the men's links, the bogey score being raised one stroke at all the holes except the 7th. Mrs. Sangster, Mrs. Hassard and Mrs. Murray played off their tie for sixth place on Thursday evening, but as two of them again tried for the place, it was decided to allow the ladies with the eight best scores on Wednesday to play in the final on the men's links on Friday. The following is the result:—

		H'cap.
Miss Armistead...	... 7	1 Down
Mrs. Murray ...	... 5	2 ,,
Mrs. Mc. Harrison	... 7	2 ,,
Mrs. Hassard ...	... 5	3 ,,
Mrs. Grayburn ...	... 2	3 ,,
Mrs. Ashdown ...	... 9	4 ,,
Mrs. Joscelyne ...	... 9	4 ,,
Mrs. Sangster ...	... scr. 5	,,

IRRIGATION IN SIND AND IN NORTHERN INDIA.

On the 10th instant, Mr. Nethersole, Inspector General of Irrigation in India, met the Karachi Chamber of Commerce at a conference held in the council Hall of the Chamber, when the Hon. Mr. Webb, C.I.E., presided. Mr. Nethersole made a statement which was not only remarkable for the magnitude of the matters it comprised, but for the unusual candour and freedom from official circumspection which so often characterises such utterances. He not only dealt in detail with the various projects for irrigation in Northern India—projects regarding which all Sind, and Karachi in particular, were vitally interested, but he stated that "The Sukkur Barrage and Sind Triple Irrigation scheme" was in the most forward state of progress among the schemes he enumerated. He said all difficulties arising out of the divergence of the views of the experts had at last been smoothed out, and the project had now gone to the Secretary of State for India with a strong recommendation by the Government of India in its favour. The estimated cost, as finally revised, was Rs. 7,82,00,000. The project was the largest yet awaiting execution, and that of the Rohri Hyderabad Canal, which was connected with it, would be the biggest of any which the Irrigation Department in India had yet constructed—indeed, it was probably the biggest of its kind in the world.

VARIA.

Our cold weather has come in with a rush this year, and the strong dry land wind which has been urging lately, has not only reduced the temperature so that the minimum stands at 63 degrees, but it has added much to our discomfort by the increase of dust. Fortunately by the afternoon the wind drops very considerably.

As Karachi does not now possess a pack of foxhounds, the horsey element of our community have started paper chases, in which a large number of riders take part, notwithstanding that the course is seldom traceable owing to the paucity of paper and the abundance of wind.

The billiard professionals Stevenson and Grey spent a few days here last week, during which they played two exhibition games, one at the Karachi Club and the other at the Sind Club both of which were largely patronised. At the Karachi Club Grey seemed to find the light disconcerting and was unable to show his form, but he recovered himself at the Sind Club, where Stevenson had a run of bad luck, and could only score 509 to Grey's 800.

CASTE USAGES.

Meeting at Ahmedabad.

At a meeting of the Hindu communities in general held at the Vanda of Sheth Bhagubhai Premchand, on the 15th instant in Ahmedabad, which was attended by the leaders of all high caste Hindus, numbering over 5,000 men under the Presidentship of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, a well-known solicitor of the Bombay High Court, the President said:—You all know the object of our meeting here to-day. I am glad to see such a large number of our Hindu communities. It shows the importance you attach to the question under consideration. It will be for you to consider and decide on the resolutions which will be presently submitted to you. I hardly think it will be necessary to make long speeches, and I must particularly ask you not to indulge in angry or personal remarks or mention individual names. It will be more dignified and effective to speak to the point and in a calm dispassionate manner. I understand that the numbers of the various castes have expressed their approval and concurrence with the object of our meeting. This will be placed for record. With these brief remarks, the business was commenced, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

I.—"This meeting hereby records its firm opinion that a high caste Hindu by knowingly or wilfully dining with an Antyaj alone or with others commits a gross breach of the long-established and well recognised practice and usage in that behalf hitherto followed and observed by all high caste Hindus."

II.—"This meeting resolves that high caste Hindus ought not to hold dining or other social intercourse with persons who may have committed or may hereafter commit, whereby a breach of the practice and usage referred to in resolution No. 1 be committed or with those who may have wilfully held or may hereafter hold dining or other social intercourse with such persons."

III.—"This meeting resolves that resolution No. 2 shall not be deemed to apply and shall not be applied to such persons as may be known to have committed the aforementioned transgression unwittingly and through ignorance that they were dining with an Antyaj, and will solemnly declare that they would not have knowingly committed the transgression and publicly express to regret for their action and agree to perform the usual and necessary penance for the same prescribed by Shastras."

IV.—"That this meeting records with gratification, the opinions and sentiments regarding the object of this meeting expressed by the members of the various castes, in the papers laid on the table by the mover of the resolution."

The President summed up, and the meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three loud cheers for the King-Emperor.

SMALL-POX AND PILGRIMS.

A Government resolution, issued last evening on the report showing effect on the health of returning pilgrims of vaccination operations which were conducted in Bombay prior to their embarkation for Jeddah, runs as follows:—

Fifty-four cases of small-pox occurred among the 17,122 pilgrims who returned from the Hajj to India via Bombay and Karachi during the period extending from the 26th December 1911 to the 1st July 1912. These results and the results of the preceding years make it clear that the special measures for the vaccination of departing pilgrims have done substantial good by reducing the number of cases of small-pox among returning pilgrims, and thereby proportionately lessening the number of potential centres of infection in India.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should be asked to invite the attention of the Superintendent of Vaccination to the concluding portion of paragraph 2 of the memorandum from the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

The suggestion made by the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay in paragraph 3 of his memorandum, that preferential treatment in the issue of passports should be accorded to recently-vaccinated pilgrims, has already been adopted, "vide" sub clause (c) of paragraph 3 of the report by the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, No. 3143-P.P.—11, dated the 9th December 1910, circulated with Government Resolution No. 46, dated the 5th January 1911.

LECTURE ON AVIATION.

Prof. P. L. Charlier, of the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, gave the last of his lectures on aviation last evening, before the members of the Alliance Francaise, at Rhoburn House, when a considerable number of members were present.

The audience included two distinguished visitors from Paris. Prof. Louis Peltier, in introducing them, said that it was their singularly good fortune to have in their midst Prof. Berthelot, of the Sorbonne, the son of the famous French scientist, Prof. Marcellin Berthelot. The other visitor was Madame Antoinel a holder of the degree "Agregee des Lettres de l'Universite de Paris." She was, besides the official representative of the Alliance Francaise, a professor of the Women's College, Paris. Both Mr. Berthelot and Mme. Antoine expressed they were pleased to find that the study of French had made such rapid strides in Bombay.

Prof. Charlier then opened his discourse by saying that in the twentieth century the aeroplane was used not only as a luxury or means of sport, but also in warfare.

After reviewing in detail its various user, advantages, and disabilities, as a military factor, and, comparing it with the dirigible, the professor touched on hydroplanes and naval warfare, and concluded by saying that war would become more difficult in the future, and economically more disastrous for the nations involved.

BURIED UNDER A LANDSLIP.

Two Hindu labourers named Bhicaji Bhimaji and Tukaram Luxman, both aged about 35, were working in a quarry at Rowli Hill, yesterday, when they were buried under a landslip. They were immediately extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that Bhicaji had received severe injuries, and that his hip-bone was fractured. He was detained in the hospital, while the other was treated and allowed to go home.

On Saturday, the 14th instant there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the hall of the John Elphinstone High School, Alibag, to witness the annual prize giving. Mr. Shrinivas S. Deshapande B. A. Huzur Deputy Collector, presided. The Head-master read the annual report, which stated that last year 8 boys out of 16 passed the Matriculation, and 5 out of 14 the School final Examination. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Jamsedji Bomanji, wife of the president of the Alibag Municipality.

A boy aged 12 was yesterday convicted in Calcutta, for the fourth time, of smuggling cocaine, and sent to the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for six years.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Retired Official's Letter to "The Times."

The following is the second of the series of articles on Indian Financial Management published in the "Times" of the 21st, 22nd and 28th November; the first of which was reproduced in these columns on the 17th instant. This and the next article were written by a retired official of the Government of India, in reply to the letters from "An Anglo-Indian Correspondent" that had also appeared in the "Times."

"The institution of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, and the recommendation of Lord Inchcape's Committee to invest half of the future profits on coinage in Indian railways are stated to be departures from the recommendations of the Fowler Committee. It is the case that there is no mention of these two steps in the report, but that is hardly proof that they are against or inconsistent with the recommendations. It would have been premature for the committee to consider and provide for circumstances the probability of the occurrence of which was then so small as to be negligible by practical men.

"The circumstances which led to the formation of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve are these. The Government of India, after their long waiting from 1893 to 1898 for the establishment of exchange at 1s. 4d., were naturally anxious to avoid adding to the stock of rupees, the magnitude of which in 1893 had lengthened that period of suspense; and in the early part of 1900 they found that they had postponed the purchase of silver for coinage too long and their Treasury had once to offer some applicants, instead of the rupees demanded, half-rupees, which, although full legal tender equally with rupees, are not considered as convenient for trade purposes. In subsequent years also the Government found difficulty in foreseeing the large demands in time to have the coined rupees ready. The silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve was formed to meet those difficulties, and to obviate the danger of running short of rupees, and so causing inconvenience to trade. This may be deemed a wise measure of precaution to adopt after the Gold Standard Reserve had attained a fair magnitude.

"The devotion of some of the profits on coinage to the construction of railways, or in other words to the reduction of the annual loans for reproductive expenditure, can be justified only on the ground that the reserve has attained a magnitude which amply provides for all probable calls on it for its primary purpose of maintaining exchange. The Mackay Committee were of opinion that this condition had been fulfilled. It may be remarked that Sir D. Barbour was a member both of the Fowler and of the Mackay Committee, and in his recently published book on "The Standard of Value," he

OPIUM MERCHANTS TAKE ACTION.

Petition Filed against Chinese Newspaper.

Acting on behalf, of eleven foreign opium merchants of Shanghai, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson has filed an action in the Shanghai Mixed Court against the owners and editor of "The China Republican" in respect of the publication or certain alleged libels. The plaintiffs are Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., E. D. Sassoon & Co., S. J. David & Co., Edward Ezra & Co., Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., Jardine Matheson & Co., Nemazee & Co., Tata, Sons & Co., D. E. J. Abraham, H. M. Nemazee & Co., and E. Ezra. The following is a copy of the petition which has been served upon Mr. Ma Soo, the editor of the paper in question :—

1.—The Plaintiffs are foreign merchants carrying on in China, the lawful trade of importers of India Opium.

2.—The defendants are the owners and Editor of a daily newspaper called "The China Republican," printed and published at No. 1 Balfour Road, Shanghai, witain the limits of the Foreign Settlement at that Treaty Port of China.

3.—On the dates hereinafter set out, the defendants falsely and maleciously printed and published, and caused to be printed and published of and concerning the plaintiffs in the way of their trade the words hereinafter set out tending to injure them in their trade, exposing them to hatred, contempt and obloque, and imputing to them mean and dishonourable conduct.

4.—On the 3rd day of October, the defendants, in the issue of the "China Republican" of that date, falsely and maliciously printed and published of, and concerning the plaintiffs as aforesaid the words following :—

"British Fairplay. . . . . The fact of the matter is these merchants do not care a straw either for China's welfare or the dignity of the British Government. Their employment of the latter's services in their behalf is merely a means to an end. If they but manage to acquire the lucre stained with the lifeblood of a nation whose manhood has been wrecked by the opium traffickers, that is enough for them. That evidently is the sum-total of their cherished principles and the height of their ambitions."

5.—On the 4th of October, the defendants, in the issue of the "China Republican" of that date, falsely maliciously printed and published of and concerning the plaintiffs as aforesaid the words following :—

"Gunboat Diplomacy." We may well ask ourselves how long this country is going to be exploited for the benefit of avaricious merchants without principles and without morals."

6.—On the 24th day of October the defendants, in the issue of the China Republican of that date, falsely and maliciously printed and published of and concerning the plaintiffs as aforesaid in the body of a letter appearing therein dated 22nd October, purporting to be signed by one W. E. Macklin;

"A Powerful Plea.—I have been wondering if we British are degenerating I am not thinking of Opium merchants degenerating. They are of course, degenerate.' . . . "Opium Merchants calculated that the Chinese were as depraved as themselves, and laid in big stocks to corrupt them on their road to righteousness."

7.—On the 31st day of October the defendants, in the issue of the "China Republican" of that date falsely and maliciously printed and published of and concerning the plaintiffs as aforesaid the words following :—

"The War on Opium" :—"In comparatively recent times, however, a great change for the worse has come over the situation, and it is quite evident that the interests of all who have,for years, fattened either directly or indirectly on the weakness and degradation of an oppressed and ill-governed people are deemed in certain 'high places' to be of far more importance than the well-being of the teemings millions of the Republic of China. We regard this as a thing as a foe of the Republic, and it is not to be expected, therefore, that we should view those who trade in it and seek to prolong the existence of the evil in our midst, as other than enemies within the gates."

8.—On the 1st day of November the defendants, in the issue of the "China Republican" of that date falsely and maliciously printed and published of and concerning the plaintiffs as aforesaid the words following:—

"Opium Suppression.—In view of the fact that nine-tenths of the foreign trade in the Yangtze Valley are in the hands of the British merchants, opium forming a minor part, we are more surprised and perplexed that the British Government for the interests of a few merchants whose business it is to poison and ruin humanity was willing to blunder and lose the good will of the Chinese people and greatly harming the general trade. This double game can never be justified, as it is sustained for a cause legally wrong and morally shocking and shameful."

9.—On the 4th day of November the defendants, in the issue of the China Republican of that date, falsely and maliciously printed and published of and concerning the plaintiffs as aforesaid in the body of a letter appearing therein purporting to be signed by one W. E Macklin the words following:—

"A Standing Disgrace.—'Depraved' seems to be a worse word than merely bad, but not quite as bad as totally depraved. I should consider the opium trade almost on the verge of total depravity. What could be more depraved than this atrocious business? What about thieving, robbing, etc? They rob a man of his coat, his hat, his money or something outside of himself. This iniquity robs a man of his life-blood, his body, his soul and may damn him in the next world. Government patronage does not make the thing any more moral. It only degrades the Government down the same pitch of degradation and demoralization. Even murder is a kindly thing compared with this depravity. It is better to kill a man at once rather than to, like a vampire, suck all the life-blood out of him and his family as well. So murder is not in it. It is the sum of all the villainies that was about to say. 'Degenerate' might be considered a compliment. If a man had always been so low that he would sell opium to ruin his fellowman, we could have little respect for his past. Any man's sense of right and wrong, his conscience will tell him that opium selling is wrong, depraved, or you could use a stronger word if you had one. I am, etc., W. E. Macklin."

11.—By reason of the premises the defendants have been greatly injured in their reputation and trade, and have been brought into public opium and contempt

And the plaintiffs claim :—

An Injunction restraining the defendants and their Agents from farther printing, circulating, distributing or otherwise publishing the said libels or any reprint of the same and from printing and publishing similar libles affecting the plaintiffs in their trade.

We understand that Mr. S. Fessenden has been retained for the defence.

The case was formally called on in the Mixed Court on November 18th before Mr. C. F. Garstin, British Assessor, and the Magistrate. The defendant Ma Soo was present, and he intimated to the Court his intention of filing a reply to the petition. The case was accordingly adjourned for defendant's counsel to file a statement of defence, defendant in the meantime ordered to give the usual security.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying the tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 276, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 18.

Disturbed conditions continue to affect Northwest India. Fairly general precipitation is reported from Baluchistan and Kashmir. A depression with its centre near Colombo is giving rough seas and a moderate wind at the coast stations in the extreme south of the peninsular.

Chief amounts : Pamban, one and a half inches ; Kalat and Sonamarg, one ; Chaman, three-quarters, and Quetta a half.

Forecast.—Some precipitation in Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, the hills and plains in the Punjab and in the extreme south of the peninsula.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following weather telegram received to-day from the meteorological Department, Simla, by the Port Officer, Bombay :—

Cyclonic storm formed with centre about 100 miles west of Colombo, probably move west or north-west, hoist cautionary signal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north where the maximum temperature is in slight defect. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in slight excess at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind. Minimum temperature is in excess in east Rajputana and Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Central Provinces,—Skies are clear in the northern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division; night temperature is also above normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and in excess at Ahmednagar and Poona. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather continues disturbed in upper India; skies are heavily clouded in the north and south-west Punjab but no rainfall of importance has been reported from the stations in the plains. Colombo records 0·92" of rain. There has been an increase of cloud in the Peninsula. Seas are rough at Colombo and Nagapatam. Conditions are unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal and to the west of Colombo.

Some showers may occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula and possibly in the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 18th December, was 30·001 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 1·linch and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th Dec., 1912.

318. Musketry. The G I P Rv Volunteers Rifle Range will be available for Class Firing Nos 1, 2 and E E Companies on Sundays the 22nd and 29th December 1912.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. and Colaba 6-30 a.m.

317. Annual Camp.—The Annual Camp will be held at Mahalaxmi from 8th to 16th February 1913 both days inclusive.

Details will be Published later.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1912.

821 Parades.—All recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Friday the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m.

821. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

822. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will commence at Head-Quarters on Thursday the 2nd January 1913 at 6-45 p. m.

It is particularly requested that all candidates will attend so that the most suitable time for future classes may be fixed. Books will be issued at Head-Quarters on first attendance.

823 Leave.—No. 6749 Vol. W. Miles, 'G" Coy. has been granted leave of absence from 21st December 1912 to 6th January 1913.

824. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—

No 7043 Vol C L Foreman.

The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—

No. 7435 Vol. L.B. Steadman.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. V. R. A. Matches Nos. 5 and 6 may be fired concurrently with 2nd stage Viceroy's Competition, on the 29th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th Dec., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 2-10 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The appointment of Mr. W. T. Davis, who has been employed at Whitehall for the last decade as Assistant to the Directors of Naval Construction, to the post of Local Shipbuilding Director of Vickers, Ltd., at Barrow-in-Furness, is full of interest for naval men. It is essential in a maritime country like England that there should be the freest interchange, both in men and opinions, between the higher officials among our Admiralty experts and the higher officials at the large private shipbuilding firms throughout the United Kingdom. As developments take place in our colonies, it will also be advantageous for the same close connection to exist between the mother country and her daughters, in all that pertains to ship construction, both for the fighting fleets and the Mercantile Marine. As an example of the present interchange that goes on at home, it may be mentioned that no less than seven members of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors have left the Government service during the last four years to take up leading positions and fill important appointments at our private shipbuilding yards. For the most part these officers have ranged between 35 and 40 years of age. But it must not be forgotten that one of their number may be selected, in a few years time, to return to the Admiralty as Director of Naval Construction of the British Navy, as other men trained in the Royal dockyards as shipwrights have done before them. In fact, during late years, the Director of Naval Construction at Whitehall has usually been imported from one of our large private shipbuilding firms.

For protection against the attack of bomb-dropping aircraft, the bevy of battleships which are to follow the "Iron Dukes" on the slips, are to have rounded upper decks. The funnels will likewise be protected with an armoured umbrella hood; and there will be many other modifications of the general fittings of the ship to meet the new overhead danger. In addition to this admission that aircraft have now entered seriously into the calculations of our naval constructors, the new battleships are to carry an armament specially designed and mounted to bring down aircraft, up to any height that has yet been scaled by them, or at which they would have even a remote chance of dropping a bomb on the decks of a battleship, viz., 27,000 feet. The guns are of 4in. calibre, firing a shot weighing 31lbs., with a charge large enough to send a projectile up to the height named. The weapons will be so mounted as to allow the gun to be fired overhead to an angle of 80 degrees. Shrapnel shell with the best description of time fuse will be used so as to give the captains of the guns the maximum chance of hitting their mark with one of the bullets contained in the shell, or one of the fragments of the walls of the shrapnel after explosion. A range-finder is likewise a part of the gun fittings.

The torpedo attack on the Turkish cruiser "Hamidieh" on the night of November 20-21 has been the most exciting naval incident of the war up to the present. The attack is said to have taken place about fifteen miles off Varna, and the Bulgarian torpedo boats concerned were evidently the Schneider vessels, of 100 tons displacement and 26 knots speed, which were completed in 1908, and which have their headquarters at Varna. Each boat has three 18in. torpedo tubes, but no guns except 3prs. The Turks say that the meeting of the "Hamidieh" with the flotilla was a chance one, the cruiser cutting through their lines in the darkness, and if this is so, it is the more creditable to the Bulgarians, whose boats must have been handled pretty smartly while the same can hardly be said for the Turkish, officers and men, who must have had an easy opportunity of sinking two or three of the torpedo boats with the 6in. or 4·7in. guns of the "Hamidieh," if only they had utilized it. After firing their first torpedoes, the Bulgarian boats continued to attack the cruiser singly for about three hours, but at much greater range. Her crew acted with commendable courage and absent of panic, and the water-tight bulkheads kept he afloat, so that she was able to be towed back to the Golden Horn, arriving with her bows almost flush with the water. One of the correspondents who visited her in dock at Constantinople speaks of her after-mast being twisted like a piece of old hoop iron as a result of hits from Bulgarian shells, but it seems impossible that such damage could have been caused by the 3prs in the Bulgarian flotilla, even at a range of 2,000yds, at which the first torpedoes are said to have been discharged.

Evolution is not less rapid in torpedo craft than in their larger sisters of the battleship type, for while we are promised a long step ahead in the battleships which are to follow the "Iron Duke" class, so long are we likely to see a vessel built chiefly for the work of destroying destroyers. Preparations are being made at Pemoroke to build an armoured vessel of comparatively small tonnage and high speed, which will be able to hunt down and sink destroyers in any weather. An armoured belt will give this new vessel protection throughout her whole length, the thickness varying and being least towards the ends. The vitals, however, will be covered with plates thick enough to prevent penetration from a 4.7in. projectile, at moderate ranges. The projected ship appears to us to be only a glorified destroyer encased with armour. The exact tonnage is not yet known outside a small board of officials, but the speed will have to be very high, as it is anticipated that the 1911 batch of destroyers will far exceed the 31,33 knots they are designed for and they may reach the "Swift" maximum of 36 knots. To overtake such vessels in smooth water a chasing ship will need 38 to 40 knots, if he distance to a friendly port is short when the destroyer is sighted. If the pioneer craft should reach 37 or 38 knots, however, her subsequent "improved" sisters would soon reach the 40 knots we have so long been promised in torpedo craft when the Government were prepared to foot in the bill. High speeds in marine vessels means high price, or we should already have attained to 40 knots the hour in our torpedo craft.

The relations between Austria-Hungary and Servia are interesting from a purely military point of view. Does Austria desire merely to safeguard her own interests, or does she think more of the opinions, of her southern Slav provinces as to a just settlement of Servian claims? In 1849 the famous Ban of Croatia, Count Jellachich, fought with his Sereshans for Austria, whose troops were under Field-Marshal Prince Windischgraetz, against the Hungarians, under Gorgey, the Batthyanys, and others. Jellachich's impetuous bravery and Windischgraetz's pedantic militarism failed to overcome the resistance of the Magyars. One by one the strong places, and finally Buda itself, were taken by the Hungarians, then Russia intervened. During the previous year 40,000 Croats were fighting for Austria in Lombardi, under Radetzky, against the the Italians. The triumph of Novara was due to the fidelity of these southern Slavs, encouraged to remain under the double eagle by their absent Ban. Jellachich, just as much as the Russians, saved Austria. The Dual Monarchy now has the Hungarians, who hate the Croats, on its side. But against Austria-Hungary are arranged all the Yugo-Slavaic populations, Croats, Illyrians, Bosnians, Herzegovians, and part of the Dalmatians, the finest fighting men of those over whom the Emperor Francis Joseph holds swag.

Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich, whose knowledge of the Indian north-west frontier is probably unique, read on the 6th November a paper before the Central Asian Society on "Indian Frontier Tribes." He gave an account of the independent tribes which live on and beyond our north-west frontier, the majority of which are subject to no common administration and are beyond the control of any central government. He described how mainly by the help of the old Punjaub Frontier Force, whose stirring history has yet to be written by some Indian Fortescue, a measure of control has here and there been effected and the tribes in our immediate neighbourhood have been taught a respect, and even possibly a measure of law and order. But the difficulty with most of these tribes, as Sir Thomas Holdich has pointed out in many of his writings on the Indian borderland, and as he reminded his hearers the other evening is to be found in the fact that their countries in many cases back on to Afghanistan, to which kingdom, rather than to India, do they look for support and countenance in time of trouble. They are often found to be trying to play off the "King of Islam" against the Viceroy of India, and they have become past masters in the great balancing trick known as "sitting on the fence." Much of our peaceful administration of this border is dependent upon the goodwill of the Amir of Kabul; he can give us peace upon our frontier or he can give us fire and sword, according to whether he deals out sympathy or a snub to the unrestful tribesmen. Sir Thomas Holdich does well to remind us that the strength and independence of Afghanistan are some of the great factors of future Indian policy, and to tell us, what we are rather inclined to disregard, that the strength of that country is increasing every year with a sound internal administration and a constantly improving and well-armed army.

HIGH COURT—DEC. 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

To Speak to the minutes of the decree.

17-12 Ardeshir Harakhbai vs Jamnabai widow Shroff D and D Little and Co.

Long Causes.

1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—payee

383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas vs S G Jagtap and others Submis.

371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Fardonji Kraka and another Payne and Co

561-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essay Bick M S and Co.

675-12 Motichand and D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpal Parbatan others Nasik and D.

51-93 Mirza M S M Hallimabai vs Amirbibi Tyabji D and Co Muhji K and J.

1041-12 Chit M and K Balkrishna B Paralkar vs Nikan K Pandit Sab and G.

587-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co

588-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co

589-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co

193-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotam Pest R K and Co

1020-12 Sabnis and G Yeshwant Babu Vtevs Sambha Ladoji Margkar Sabha and Co.

488-10 Bhaishanker A and G Kothadas Govindhandas vs Jayan lal Ramdas Mat J and M Cap and N

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1050-11 Sarajmal and Co Tribhowandas Mangaldas Natuaba vs Mahomedally L Sullemanji and another Surajmal and Co Jehangir and S.

782-07 Mulia and M Vasanji Mulji vs Jivraj Narsey and others Wadi G and Co Motubai J and M Captain and V.

793-12 Crawford B and Co Miloni Bussan Kaisha Ltd vs Messrs Shivaram en Baldeo Tyabji W and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

794-12 D P D Cunha Bai Kulsambai widow and anvs Pal Mahambai widow and another D J Mantri Mehta and D.

803-12 Mulla and M Rahimulla Mulla Abdulally vs Manekbai widow and another Patell and E Mulla and M

799-12 Bicknell M and R and Co Sadanand Ramkrisha vs Wadia Dhanwantry Ramanidas Shambu Malvi H M and R.

885-12 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar vs Jacoob Ebrahim Sayani Dubash and P.

242-12 Mulla and M, Pooboomal Bros, a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another, Jamsetjee R and D

766-12 Vachha and Co, R D Sethna vs Motibai alias Gokibai, Madhavjee K and Co

615-12 Vachha and Co, Micheel co Gomo Lobo vs The Kathiawad Ahmedabad Bank Co Ld, vs Tyabjee D and Co

126-12 Edgelow G W & Co, The Ahmedabad Astodya Mg Co Ld vs Keelachar Veerchand and another, H Lalal and Co

332-11 Mirza M and M Manishanker Khushaldas Joshi and another vs Sheriarji Rustomji Misti and others Surajmal and Co

580-12 Jamsetji R and D Anandrao Raghunath vs Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani Vs Payne and Co

198-12 Crowford B and Co Sorab Framji Rustomji Vikaji vs The Presidency Mill Co Ld Payne and Co

811-12 Malvi H M and R Messrs Badridas Hanmanda a firm vs Messrs Jairam Shyamji a firm

812-12 Malvi H M and R, Messrs Barmukhrai Amulakhchand a firm vs Messrs Jairam Shyamji a firm

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

902-12 Surajmal and Co Indoomal Nemchand and others vs Kundumal Indumal and others Dastur and Co Parsheard 10-1 -12.

1036-11 Madh K and C Madhowji Virji vs Moolji Shamji Shroff D and D Bhai K and G.

767-10 Cap and V M Y Curtay vs Kazi Gulam Hoosein Mehri Patell and E

1042-11 Uttie and Co Gokalamally Sasaji vs Tyabally Sasaji Moti chand and D. Not to be called on till 16-12-12.

865-12 In Person Hatsaramsing Takoorsingh vs Narsi Viramji A Tyabji

896-12 Payne and Co Golba Praga and Co vs Abdul Kadur Haji Abdula Shroff D and D

673-12 Dastur and Co Prananand N Bhat vs Bapuji Raganath Trilokekar Shamrao M and H

192-12 Dubash and P Keshowji Anandji vs Mowji Gopalji Thakar And H D and Co

912-12 Payne and Co Dewram Keshavji Mistry vs Abdul Kayam Salebhoy Tyabji Bicknell

919-12 Mulji K and Th, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy vs Rahim Joosub Payne and Co.

953-12 Captain and V Hirji Khetsey & Co a firm vs The B B and C I Ry Co, Crawford B and Co

966-12 Daphtary F and D, Odhavji Anandji vs Lalji Dunversey and another, Tyabji D and Co

967-12 Mulji K and Th, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Nani widow and others, Tyabjee D and Co.

735-11 Raghowya N and Co Bai Mani widow vs Babula Amratlal and others.

328-12 M B Chotia Hirji Govindji vs Khimji Nanji and another Manchersha and N

657-12 Artesehir H D and Co Bai Jaiji vs Bai Soonbai widow Jehangir G and B.

676-10 Tyabji D and Co Messrs Mulji Bros Jumani vs Messrs M A Nabob and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
Long Causes.

935-12 Judah and S Lakshmibai widow vs Haribai Vithal Vardhe and others Sabnis and G Judha and Sons.

881-11 Daphtary F and D R D Sethna and others vs Bai Sonabai and others Hiralal and Co.

838-12 Unwalla P and P Aishabai vs Piroobai widow and another Khunderao L and M.

773-12 Bicknell M R and Co Lakhmichand Chhogmal vs Kanayalal Ramcharandas a firm Dastur and Co.

882-11 Daph F and D R D Sethna and others vs Bai Sonabai and others Hiralal and Co.

767-12 Motichand and D K Kabhai Rajaballi vs Amanbai widow and others Payne and Co Patell and Ez.

539-12 Mulla Radhakison Dwarkadas vs Motilal Rupchand Mulji.

483-12 Payne A M Jeewanji and Co vs The Bombay and Hirjee S N Co of India Bicknell

327-12 C P D'Cunha Ranji Rowji Vitboo vs Luxmibai Khenderao.

55-12 In Person Tarachand Sitaram vs Ramdin Siguldin Malvi.

402-12 Ardeshir Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed vs Hassam Essak Jet M and S.

485-12 Ardeshir the Advocate General of Bombay vs N R Shroff Mulji.

273-10 Bai Shanker Shriman Goswami T Shri 108 and Shri Govindalalji Girgdharlalji Maharaj vs Kanji Nowji Drivedi Edgelow.

876-11 Capt and V Mahomedali Goolamali vs Abdul Raoul Bholoo.

416-12 Manch and N Fatmabai vs Shaikh Ahmed Yusuf Kubby Khirdesad.

851-11 Judah Veerji Jeewan vs N L Powar Jamsetji.

609-12 Dikshit Indermal Kemlanvalla vs N R Shroff Mulji.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 17th Dec. to 6 a.m. on the 18th December :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	2	2
Total mortality from all causes		89
Cholera	3	1

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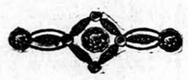
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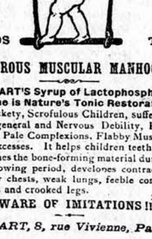
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